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### TIME-TABLE

#### WEEK DAYS.

| From      | To         | Time             | Stop     |
|-----------|------------|------------------|----------|
| 7.00 a.m. | 7.10 a.m.  | every 15 minutes | Stop     |
| 7.30 " "  | 8.00 " "   | " 10 "           | " "      |
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| 8.30 " "  | 8.47 " "   | " 17 "           | Non Stop |
| 8.47 " "  | 8.54 " "   | " 7 "            | Stop     |
| 8.54 " "  | 9.04 " "   | " 10 "           | Non Stop |
| 9.04 " "  | 9.11 " "   | " 7 "            | Stop     |
| 9.11 " "  | 9.30 " "   | " 19 "           | Non Stop |
| 9.30 a.m. | 11.00 a.m. | every 10 minutes | Stop     |
| 11.30 " " | 12.30 p.m. | " 15 "           | " "      |
| 12.30 " " | 12.47 " "  | " 17 "           | Non Stop |
| 12.47 " " | 12.57 " "  | " 10 "           | Stop     |
| 12.57 " " | 1.04 " "   | " 7 "            | Non Stop |
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| 1.13 " "  | 1.20 " "   | " 7 "            | Non Stop |
| 1.20 p.m. | 4.00 p.m.  | every 10 minutes | Stop     |
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| 4.30 " "  | 4.40 " "   | " 10 "           | Stop     |
| 4.40 " "  | 4.47 " "   | " 7 "            | Non Stop |
| 4.47 " "  | 4.57 " "   | " 10 "           | Stop     |
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#### SUNDAYS.

|                                        |               |                  |                 |          |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 7.30 a.m.                              | 7.10 a.m.     |                  |                 |          |
| 7.30 a.m.                              | 8.30          | every 15 minutes | } Stop-<br>ping |          |
| 8.30                                   | 11.00         | " 10 "           |                 |          |
| 11.15                                  | 12.00 noon    | " 15 "           |                 |          |
| 12.00 noon                             | 1.00 p.m.     | " 10 "           |                 |          |
| 1.00 p.m.                              | 2.30          | " 15 "           |                 |          |
| 2.30                                   | 4.30          | " 10 "           |                 |          |
| 4.30                                   | 5.30          | " 15 "           |                 |          |
| 5.30                                   | 6.30          | " 10 "           |                 |          |
|                                        | 6.40          |                  |                 | Non Stop |
|                                        | 6.47          |                  |                 | Stopping |
|                                        | 6.57          |                  | Non Stop        |          |
|                                        | 7.04          |                  | Stopping        |          |
|                                        | 7.13          |                  | Non Stop        |          |
|                                        | 7.20          |                  | Stopping        |          |
|                                        | 7.30          |                  | Non Stop        |          |
|                                        | 7.37          |                  | Stopping        |          |
|                                        | 7.47          |                  | Non Stop        |          |
|                                        | 7.54          |                  | Stopping        |          |
|                                        | 8.03          |                  | Non Stop        |          |
|                                        | 8.10          |                  | Stopping        |          |
| SATURDAYS:                             |               |                  |                 |          |
| Extra Car—12 midnight.                 |               |                  |                 |          |
| NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:       |               |                  |                 |          |
|                                        | 8.50 p.m.     | 9.00 p.m.        | 9.30 p.m.       |          |
| 9.30 p.m.                              | to 11.00 p.m. | every 30 minutes | Stop-           |          |
| 11.15                                  | " 11.45 "     | " "              | ping            |          |
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## THE PHARMACY,

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## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENGLISHMAN'S SUCCESS.

A THRILLING FINISH.

[BY GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.]

Troon, June 15th.

Arthur Gladstone Havers, the young professional now attached to the Coombe Hill Golf Club, Malden, Surrey, has won the British Golf Championship after this year has crossed the Atlantic for the past two years. His score for the seventy-two holes, totalling 295, made up of four wonderfully consistent rounds of 73, 73, 73, 79. Walter Hagen, the American and holder of the championship, came second with 296. Another American, Macdonald Smith, was third with 297, and Kirkwood, the Australian, fourth with 298.

The new champion is 25 years of age, over 6ft. in height, with a golfer's build, dark, powerful, sloping shoulders, arms, and wrists of steel, and big, muscular hands. Havers's career as a golfer has been remarkable. He commenced to play serious golf when he was ten years of age, at the Royal Norwich Club, where his father is steward. At the age of 14 he broke the record of the course with the astonishing score of 100 and two years later he entered for the Open Championship at Prestwick and qualified with scores of 80 and 81. That in itself showed that he had a golfer in Britain of great promise. His first notable triumph was the winning of the Northern Championship two years in succession—1931 and 1932. There is a very interesting little story connected with the golf of the new champion. On the very eve of the event, he was labouring, as he has been doing for a considerable time past, under a sad affliction—pushed-out driving. So his old friend Wingate, of Sunderland, a physician of some note in golfing diseases of this kind, took him in hand with a view to prescribing the proper remedy. It was found that Havers was gripping too lightly and that in the upward swing the left wrist was going outwards and that at the top it was locked. Coming down with the wrist in this cramped position, Havers was inclined to jab at the ball as if he were playing a shot from a bad lie in the rough. Wingate advised relaxing the grip at the top of the swing, so that the shaft should lie mostly in the fingers. In other words, it was the finger grip over again. The advice worked like a charm, and during the two days of the championship he has driven longer and straighter than he has ever done before. In fact, the outstanding feature of his game has been his colossal length from the tee, which has enabled him to reach the greens at the long holes with iron clubs where other people were taking wood.

## HAVERS RECOVERS.

As the scores indicate, with only one stroke between each of the first four men, the golf in the final last round was of a particularly exciting and thrilling character. For a long time Macdonald Smith was ahead of everybody, but Havers, coming along in the far distance surrounded by a crowd of 15,000 people, overhauled him. For six holes the new champion played convincing golf; the kind of golf that wins championships. But there was the suspicion of a break from the seventh, which, fortunately, did not develop into anything dangerous. At the seventh he missed one of those annoying putts of less than a yard, and at the eighth he played a bad mashie shot straight into the bunker on the right of the green—another shot lost. Again, at the ninth, he rather scraped at another yard putt and missed it, and at the tenth he hooked his drive, and, of course, could not hope to reach the green with his second shot. So four strokes had been frittered away, and with Hagen the relentless following immediately behind, this was not good enough.

Havers made amends by holding a putt of ten yards at the eleventh for a three. This piece of good fortune set him going again, and his only slip to the end was his heavy iron shot to the fourteenth, a long one-shot hole of 175 yards, dead in the teeth of the wind, which he cut away to the right. He had to be content with a four. Havers hit two full driving shots to the fifteenth, a hole of 435 yards. Even then he did not reach the green. It can be imagined what the force of the wind was like. A three at the seventh, where he put his brassie shot on the middle of the plateau green, gave us great heart. I forgot; he did make another slip, and a very serious one—a mistake that might easily have cost him and Britain the championship. It came at the very last hole, where 30,000 excited folk were gathered round the green to witness the Englishman's final effort. Havers pulled his drive and hooked his second into a deep bunker on the edge of the green. He dug the ball out with an explosive shot and took five for the hole.

However, Havers had knocked one American out and was now leading the field by two clear shots. Away down the links came Kirkwood, playing brilliantly—so superbly, in fact, that it looked certain that he must catch the Englishman, and even win the championship. Thirteen holes he was level fours, representing heroic golf. And then a mysterious thing happened—Kirkwood collapsed, just as he did at Sandwich last year. It was a catastrophic collapse. In fact, at the short fourteenth he slashed about from one bunker to another and took five. Then at the fifteenth he unaccountably missed the shortest putt imaginable and took 6. But the greatest disaster of all came at the long sixteenth, where his boomeranged his drive and put his second into the burn. This cost him a 7—progression in the wrong direction. To complete the tragedy Kirkwood was wild with all his shots to the last hole, and then missed a putt no longer than an office ruler. If ever a man threw away a championship that was virtually in his pocket, Kirkwood did. The whole thing was incomprehensible.

## CHAMPION'S DISASTER.

For a fighter, plucky and courageous, give me Hagen. Here was a man with his back to the wall, and he struggled manfully against tremendous odds to the

bitter end. I feel confident that the American would have won for the second year had it not been for the great disaster that befell him at the short eighth, a hole of 120 yards, known as the "post-ago-stump" because of its tiny green. The green is perched on a high plateau, with a big sandhill on the left, a bunker in front, and another on the right, with a drop into a valley below. Hagen hooked his mashie shot on to a path between two bunkers, where there was a heap of blown sand. He hit the shot out very firmly—too firmly, in fact—for the ball scuttled over the green into the bunker down the hill on the right. He then tried to force the ball through the sand up the incline with a putter. In this way he took 5 for a 3 hole. At the very next hole he did something which I have never seen him do before. He missed a putt of a foot.

Now came the turn for home. He did not improve his position at the tenth, where he cut his drive and took five. He had now to accomplish the remaining eight holes in 31 strokes. A 5 at the fifteenth, where he pulled his second shot, placed him in grave peril. He had now to accomplish the remaining three holes in 4-3-4. A 4 was too much to expect at the long sixteenth, a hole of 500 yards, against a wind which, unfortunately for Hagen, had increased in violence. He now required a couple of 3's to tie. A surging mass of people, 25,000 at least, met him at the seventeenth. Hagen's brassie shot was cut dangerously near the little bunker on the right, but he played a perfect run up to within a foot of the hole and secured his 3.

A 3 at the last would now do the trick—a big thing to hope for at a bunkered hole of 370 yards. The American's second shot was aimed into the bunker on the right of the green. He had now to hole the shot if he was to save his neck. Twice he walked into the bunker and then out again before he could settle down to the shot. And he did not hole it, but he holed the putt of five yards for a wonderful 4. But Hagen had lost the championship by a stroke. Naturally he was disappointed, but he said: "I felt all along it was not my year, but I am perfectly satisfied to be second. I shall try again." Whitecombe came straggling in, having broken down completely in the middle of the round.

The third round, always the most critical in a championship, provided some amazing golf. It was now or never for those who had wriggled themselves into the foremost places. Really it all resolved itself into a fierce combat between two Englishmen—Charles A. Whitecombe and Arthur Havers—two Americans—Walter Hagen and Macdonald Smith—and an Australian—Joseph Kirkwood—with Mitchell, Duncan, Ray, and the rest struggling hopelessly behind. Macdonald Smith and Kirkwood improved materially their positions by marvellous rounds of 69 each. It is a rare occurrence for two players to beat 70 at this stage of a championship, and the only occasion I can remember of a similar feat being accomplished in modern golf was when Jack White, Brind, and Taylor were chasing one another with 68's and 69's in the last round of the championship at Sandwich, when White won. The winning of the highest honours becomes a stern, even horrible business when you must knock round a links in the 60's with thousands of people tramping at your heels. Well, the first of these protagonists to accomplish this feat was Macdonald Smith, the American. He started everybody.

Macdonald Smith is an interesting personality. He is 32 years of age, and he went to the United States when he was 19 to join his two brothers, Allick and Willie, both ex-champions of America. All learned their golf at Carnoustie, on the East Coast of Scotland, and one of the finest training grounds in Great Britain. Ten years ago, at the age of 22, Macdonald won the New York Metropolitan Open Championship, with something like a dozen clear shots in front of the next best. Smith then disappeared from golf for nearly eight years. In 1917 he joined the American army and went out to France with the artillery. Two years ago he came back to golf and last year, tied with Kirkwood and John Black, the old Troon player, for the Californian Championship. Smith lost in the play-off. He is now on his honeymoon, having married three months ago.

Curiously enough, Hagen is also on his honeymoon, having married a New York lady just before leaving for England. It was Macdonald Smith who taught Jock Hutchison, the famous back spin shot with what the Americans call the spade mashie-niblick. And if you saw these two men on the links you would immediately think of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They dress alike, they look alike, and, what is more, their golfing styles are identical, with one notable exception which concerns the putting. Smith deliberately stops at the finish of the back swing, fixes his eyes once more on the ball to make sure that everything is all right, and then strikes. There must be something in the idea, because Smith is one of the best putters I have ever come across. His 69 was a marvel of accuracy.

This 69 of Smith's jumped him into first place, but he was not long to remain there, for Kirkwood was close on his heels, also playing what the Americans describe as "crazy stuff." For the seven holes from the eighth to the fourteenth his golf was phenomenal. His iron and mashie shots were played with such remarkable accuracy that the putting was dead easy. When you have only to tap the ball into the hole with the back of your putter how very simple golf becomes! Kirkwood was constantly putting for 3's; in fact, he might very easily have had seven 3's running. Home in 33 was enough to make the old Scottish players turn in their graves. Kirkwood had not only equalled Smith's record, but had passed him in the great race by two shots. The Australian was now leading the field with 230 for the three rounds.

## HAVERS SHAKY AND NERVOUS.

Kirkwood was not to remain in his position of enviable isolation for long, and it was an Englishman who ousted him. Arthur Havers was the man who

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

LORD BIRKENHEAD APPEALS FOR £22,000.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, Chairman of the Appeal Committee of the British Olympic Association, has published in the London papers an appeal for financial assistance in aid of the British competitors in the Olympic Games. These will be held at Colombes, near Paris, in June of next year.

His lordship says: "Very great efforts are being made by nearly every country in the world, so that it is certain that all these countries will be represented by the flower of their athletes and that these athletes will be drawn from every social class in the State."

Nor in this connection must it be forgotten that sports which are supported for the most part by the poorer classes—running, walking, cycling, wrestling, boxing, and swimming—are very strongly represented at the Olympic Games. You will, I am sure, agree that it is of the first importance that the poorest man in this country, if he proves in open competition his superior quality, should be able to represent Great Britain in the Olympic Games untroubled by financial anxieties.

At the present moment the position of Great Britain in international sport is not as high as it has been or as it ought to be. We have never completely recovered from our losses in the war. Perhaps we have ceased, in organisation and provision, altogether to keep pace with the time.

The British Olympic Association intends to do all that is humanly possible to ensure that Great Britain is as well represented as it can be at next year's Olympic Games, and that its representatives compete under the best possible conditions. Incidentally, the committee is so arranging matters that it will be able to ensure that the British competitors are all able to do themselves justice and will appear on the day of struggle in the highest possible training.

£17,400 PROMISED.

It is estimated that the total sum required in order to carry out the full purpose of the association will be about £40,000. Of this sum £17,400 has already been given or promised. It remains, therefore, to raise a sum of £22,600.

The appeal is made for three definite purposes:

(1) To provide funds adequately to equip, transport, house, and feed the representatives of Great Britain at the 1924 Olympic Games.

(2) To return the hospitality of our overseas Dominions and of foreign nations, which we have hardly hitherto succeeded in doing; and

(3) to render assistance where essential to the poorer governing bodies of our national sports.

Every effort is being made to enlist the support of those who might reasonably be expected to sympathise with the desire that Great Britain shall be worthily represented.

His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York have given generous subscriptions. The members of the Houses of Parliament have promised £2,000. Lord Rothermere has given £1,000. Oxford and Cambridge Universities have promised £400 between them. The sports goods trade has given £1,000, the Football Association £500. Consideration for your place makes it unreasonable that I should in this letter include the names of others who have most generously come to our help.

THE GREATEST CONTESTS.

It is perhaps sufficient that I should point out that Great Britain never yet has had a real chance in the Olympic Games, and that a great effort is now being made to make it certain that we shall at least do ourselves justice in the greatest athletic contests in the world.

The Games borrow their immortal name from the historic encounters of ancient Greece, and the old Greeks plainly realised that intellectual and physical efficiency marched hand in hand. The running track is a democratic road. Let us see to it that no man who can do honour to England is repelled by poverty.

did it, but the margin was of the narrowest—a single shot. Havers should have done better than a 74. He dropped a stroke at each of the two short holes going out. For instance, his iron shot at the fifth, a hole of 135 yards, was out a little too fine, and the ball dropped into the bunker in front of the green. The feature of his game was his driving, which was extraordinarily long and very exact. At the eleventh, the railway hole, which measures 315 yards, his drive was so far that he only needed a little chip shot on to the green. Again at the twelfth, a hole of 385 yards, he played just a wrist shot with his mashie to within three yards of the pin, and holed the putt for a three.

Nearing home Havers committed two fatal errors. At the fifteenth, a hole of 435 yards, he put his second, a half mid-pool shot on to the green, and then spoiled everything by missing a two-and-a-half-foot putt for a four. The sixteenth, 560 yards, was an adventurous hole, for Havers pulled his drive deep into the rough, and with his third shot was in the bunker behind the green. From there he put the ball dead, and so obtained his five after all. I have never yet seen Havers find the green at the seventeenth, a one-shot hole of 220 yards. Once again he cut his tee shot into the little bunker in the right of the plateau green. A four was all he could do. He had a chance of having a shot at this last hole, where he hit an enormous drive, put his mashie shot a yard from the pin, and then missed the putt. All through the round he was shaky and nervous when it came to the short putts. He told me that the long approach putts were simple enough, but the tiny ones frightened him.

It was now Hagen's turn to chase the leaders. Playing with extreme care and deliberation, he reeled off the par figures to the finish. And then came his first slip, at the tenth, where, in driving over the towering sandhill 80ft. high, he failed to get under the ball. It caught the top-most ridge of the sand dune, and was stopped in its flight. From a very inhospitable spot he hacked the ball into the middle of a gorse bush. He was extremely fortunate to dislodge the ball at the first attempt. Finally, he took 6 for the hole, and was a very crest-fallen man in consequence.—Daily Telegraph.

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# AMERICA AND THE COTTON TRADE

The London *Morning Post* in a recent article says:—

Liverpool is the centre of the world's cotton trade; and for the last half-century the Liverpool Cotton Association has been endeavouring to arrange a universal standard, in length and strength of staple, colour, and all other qualities, by which the various grades of cotton may be bought and sold. In America, which supplies the raw material, there is one standard and in Liverpool another; but in the constant immense volume of transactions in progress between America and Liverpool and Manchester, it practice the two are interchangeable, and hitherto no difficulty has occurred. Last year, however, the United States passed a law enjoining the compulsory use of the American standard upon all American citizens, which statute comes into force in August next. Only those conversant with the complexity of the cotton business can fully appreciate the immense confusion which the new law will produce alike in America, England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Spain. A deputation composed of men in the cotton business from all the European countries aforesaid is now in Washington for the purpose of presenting their case to the Secretary for Agriculture. Our Washington Correspondent, however, does not think that the Secretary for Agriculture has any power to modify the law, which, it is said, was conceived in the interest of the American cotton grower. In this respect, America occupies a strong position, because she holds the greater proportion of the raw material which it is absolutely necessary other countries should obtain. At the same time, the American grower depends upon foreign countries for the disposal of the cotton crop.

Had the United States Government desired to establish a universal standard, it would surely have consulted the Liverpool Cotton Association, and other European buyers, before setting up a compulsory standard. It is, therefore, conjectured that in passing the new law, Congress hoped to transfer the central cotton market of the world from Liverpool to Washington. For under the new law, in case of any dispute arising between the American shipper and the foreign buyer with regard to quality, it can only be settled by the United States Secretary for Agriculture, whose award shall be accepted by the United States Courts. Hitherto, such disputes have been settled by arbitration in the various countries dealing with America. In August, these matters will fall under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, whose intervention in the trade is regarded with considerable apprehension. It is sufficiently obvious that the United States Government can hardly expect to enforce by municipal law a cotton standard upon the traders of other nations. Although England is the most important cotton centre in the world, it may be observed that the British Government have never attempted to interfere with the natural course of commerce, nor to impose its domestic legislation upon other nations. The discussion of this matter is only beginning; but it already affords another proof of the necessity for making the Empire self-supporting.

# THE COTTON TRADE— CONTROL SCHEME ADVOCATED IN LANCASHIRE.

An important development in the critical position that has arisen in the Lancashire Cotton Trade took place on June 14th, when the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee decided to ask the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to assist in the establishment of a cotton trade control scheme.

A letter that was sent to the Federation pointed out that the Emergency Committee had discussed the question of the minimum prices which the Federation has asked the spinning trade to obtain. From experience of the members present, it was clear that those prices are not being maintained. Indeed, members are firmly convinced that the fixing of prices on sales of yarn is being made at 1½d. per lb. below the official minimum, whilst the members of the trade, who are standing out for Federation prices, are doing no business at all.

The latter proceeded:—  
"We are, therefore, approaching your Committee to ask whether it would not consider it to be wiser, instead of continuing these half measures, to take up the whole scheme of the Provisional Emergency Committee before it is too late to save the industry, and assist in the creation of a body which would be in a position to make its decisions binding on the trade."

"We are so impressed with the dangerous position in which the cotton trade finds itself to-day, but we appeal to the Federation Committee to give its most earnest consideration to the question of supporting the proposals of the Emergency Committee in their entirety, and to give its co-operation in the establishment of an Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of spinners, manufacturers, and operatives' organisations. Once this body is formed, statistics could be obtained which would enable the production to be scientifically regulated to the demand, and the means would be in existence for bringing the whole trade into line and securing profitable conditions."

At the Electric Light Association Convention, meeting in New York, last month, a project was announced for electrifying the whole of the United States. The scheme would cost about \$1,000,000,000, and would include the electrification of all railways, street transportation lines, factories, and other power-using units in one immense system.

# TRADE DEPRESSION IN LANCASHIRE. CRITICAL CONDITION OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

A London cable to Indian papers dated July 13th said:—

The *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on the serious depression in the June exports of cotton goods, says that 300,000,000 square yards shows a falling-off of 110,000,000 as compared with May. China took 750,000 fewer, Bombay nearly 7,000,000 fewer, and Bengal 41,000,000, being half the May season. The yarn exports were 10,000,000 lbs., compared with 12,500,000 lbs., during May, Bombay taking 535,000 lbs., compared with 1,400,000 last year.

The chief exports of grey cloth were: Bengal 24,000,000 square yards, compared with nearly 30,000,000 last year; Bombay 1,400,000, compared with 7,300,000; China 4,000,000, compared with a similar amount; and Egypt 3,400,000.

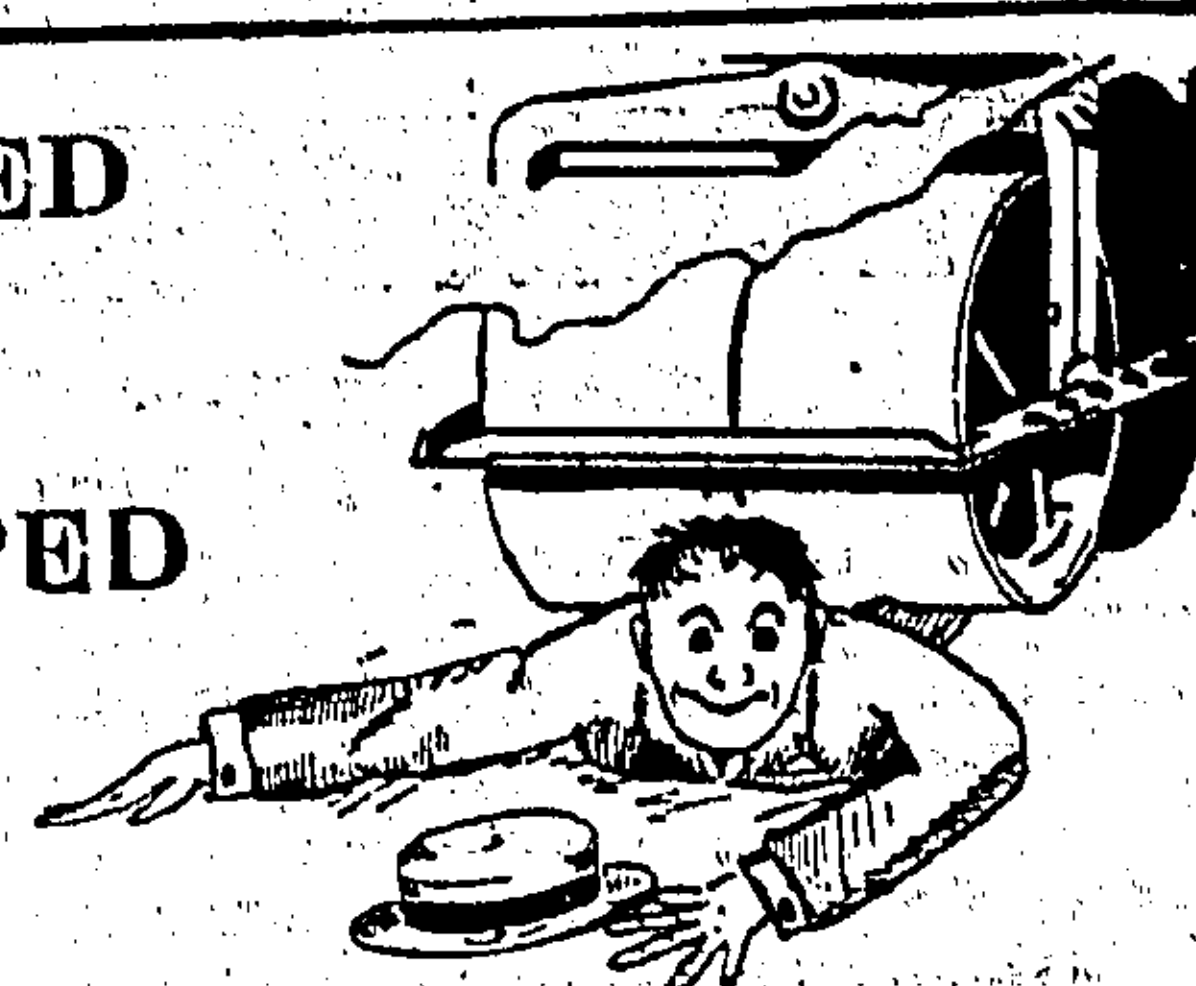
Raw cloth imports, which during May fell to 543,000 cents of 100 pounds, or half the imports for the same month last year, further decreased in June to 355,000 cents, or only one quarter of last year's figure, their value being £3,000,000 less.

# P. AND O. BANKING CORPORATION.

LORD INCHCAPE'S REVIEW.

At the third annual meeting to-day of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation, held in London on July 13th, Lord Inchcape, after reviewing at some length the satisfactory position of the Bank, reminded his audience that before the war the continent of Europe was India's best customer, and until things were settled there, as he hoped by the influence of the Prime Minister and His Majesty's Government they might soon be, the trade of India, of this country and of the world generally would not revive. (Applause.) In his humble judgment, this country would gain far more by a settled Europe than by anything in the way of reparations she was likely to get from Germany. (Lord applause.) He had spent some months in India recently, and had come away with no misgivings as to that country's position. Very valuable economies had been, or were in course of being, effected in the expenditure and the Budget for the current year would balance, which had not been the case for the previous five years. The credit of India had been restored, and he was not without hope that, barring some failure of the monsoon, the days of deficits were past. Lord Reading, with the aid of Lord Rawlinson, was ruling India with a firm hand. Steps had been taken, which, so far as one could see, would secure the country from any serious attack by frontier tribes, and at the same time would admit of a material reduction in military expenditure. There were landable aspirations on the part of the educated classes in India for a greater share in the government of the country, and, though these might be met in the course of time, he felt perfectly certain that nothing would ever be allowed to interfere with the supremacy of the British Raj in India. (Lord applause.) He had, he concluded, no fear as to the future of Britain's great dependency.

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HONGKONG.  
(Incorporated in England).**THE "RHEXENOR."  
GOOD SALVAGE WORK.**The *Japan Chronicle* gives the following account of the recent mishap to the Blue Funnel steamer *Rhexenor*, in the Inland Sea of Japan:—About midday last Thursday (19th ult.) the first news was heard of the mishap to the new Blue Funnel ship *Rhexenor*, which, in the blinding rain and mist, had gone ashore on the Shikoku coast close to Obama, the telegram coming from the adjacent town of Imabari. This is a narrow channel in the Inland Sea passage about 150 miles from Kobe, where the ships coming up from Moji turn almost south between Oshima and the coast, and the currents are extremely strong and perplexingly variable. When Messrs. Nickel & Lyons received the telegram, with a request for assistance, they got two steam tugs and six lighters and started them down the Inland Sea by six o'clock. Assembling half-a-dozen more lighters and a couple more tugs, they sent these out to meet the *Peleus*, which, on her way from Yokohama to Moji, had been summoned by wireless to lend a hand. The captain of the *Peleus* decided that he had better take only one tug and three lighters in tow, but, on the way down, the *Peleus* overtook the first batch, and took the whole lot in tow hauling them through the water at a speed of over ten knots.Arriving on Friday at the spot where the *Rhexenor* was stuck, they soon got to work. The *Peleus* anchored some distance out, the weather still being dirty, and the tugs and lighters got to work, the crew also helping to get the cargo out of the lighters. After a few hundred tons had been removed and sent off in tow of the tugs, the *Rhexenor* was got safely off, apparently undamaged—at any rate no water was coming in. There being some fear of pipes being fouled with sand, however, besides the condition being not quite certain, it was decided that it would be best for the *Peleus* to tow her into Kobe, though she kept up steam for emergencies. It was rather fortunate that she did so, for coming through the Akashi strait, the *Peleus*, making a sudden turn, to avoid a Japanese steamer, the cable parted. In the circumstances it was impossible for the *Rhexenor* to haul it in so a few hundred feet of perfectly good chain cable had to be cast off into very deep water, and the *Rhexenor* came in most of the remainder of the way to Wada Point (Kobe) under her own steam, arriving, through this mishap, later than had been expected, about midnight on Tuesday.The prompt attendance, at so considerable a distance, of the tugs and lighters in such dirty weather was of great service. It is not believed that the *Rhexenor* received any damage to speak of but that will be found out definitely when she is docked.**CHINA AND RAILWAY  
PROTECTION.  
NO HASTY DECISION.**The Ministry of Communications at Peking issued the following statement:—  
"The report circulated about the formation by the Chinese Government of a scheme to reorganize the railway guards on the basis of the recruiting of twenty thousand soldiers additionally, and the appointment of a foreign commander-in-chief to supervise the railway guards as well as freight receipts and the engagement of thirteen foreign senior officers and a large number of foreign junior officers, etc., is entirely unfounded. General Munthe has just returned to Peking from a tour of inspection of the different railways and has not yet reported to the Ministry of Communications even verbally. He is now preparing a memorandum to be submitted for consideration. The reorganization of the railway guards is too weighty a matter to be decided hastily."**EXCHANGE IN JULY.**

Messrs. Roza Bros. in their record of Exchange quotations in Hongkong for the month of July give the following summary:—

|                                        | Silver (Sterling) | Yen | Gold | Pesos |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Average Rate July, (1923), (Approx.)   | 2/2 10 1/2        | 51  | 8.65 |       |
| Highest Rate July, (1923), (Approx.)   | 3/1 2 3/4         | 106 | 8.90 |       |
| Lowest Rate July, (1923), (Approx.)    | 2/2 10 1/2        | 104 | 8.45 |       |
| Average Rate to date (1923), (Approx.) | 2/2 1/2 10 1/2    | 53  | 8.29 |       |
| Highest Rate to date (1923), (Approx.) | 2/4 11 3/4        | 55  | 9.00 |       |
| Lowest Rate to date (1923), (Approx.)  | 2/2 10 1/2        | 104 | 8.29 |       |

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**THE PHILIPPINES' POLITICAL  
ORISIS.**

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General Leonard Wood's aide who is with the Governor-General on the Island of Samar issued a statement on July 28th defining General Wood's position. He pointed out that the split between the Governor-General and the Filipino contingent opposing him grew from the dismissal by Secretary of the Interior Laurel of the American police officer, Ray Conley, on a charge of receiving bribes, and he added that Conley's principal fault was that he possessed courage to enforce the gambling laws and raised a prominent political club where the legislators were discovered breaking their own laws.

When the Secretary of the Interior asked permission to bring charges against Conley and try him administratively, Governor Wood replied that he had no objection and if Conley were found guilty they would put him in Bilibid, but he insisted that a trial should be held in the civil courts.

**CONLEY ACQUITTED.**

The hearing was altogether sensational with both the Secretary of the Interior and Mayor Ramon Fernandez testifying against Conley who was acquitted, however. Governor Wood had stipulated that in the event Conley was acquitted he should be reinstated, but following the hearing the Secretary of the Interior brought new charges against him and when these were thrown out by the Prosecuting Attorney due to lack of evidence to support them the Secretary of the Interior added still further administrative charges.

Governor-General Wood then appointed an investigation board composed of two Filipinos and one American, and when this board recommended that Conley be reinstated, Governor Wood ordered the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate the police officer. The next development brought about came when the board of investigation reversed itself and recommended Conley's dismissal on the grounds of immoral private life. Upon this finding Governor Wood agreed to drop Conley from the service, but held that he first must be reinstated and so ordered the Secretary of the Interior who conveyed the instructions to Mayor Fernandez, resigning afterwards. The Mayor Fernandez resigned without reinstating Conley and Governor Wood himself resigned. The police officer, permitting him to resign immediately. This took place on the 16th and 17th when it became known that in the event Governor Wood accepted the resignations of the Secretary of the Interior and the Mayor the entire Filipino cabinet would resign.

**PARLEY'S UNAVAILING.**

Governor Wood held a number of conferences then with political leaders among whom Senator Quezon was the most irrefragable. The Governor-General offered to permit the cabinet members to withdraw their resignations on the grounds that they had fled them under a misapprehension, but the political leaders would not accept this course. Then the entire cabinet and council of state met at 11 o'clock at night on the 17th and dramatically resigned en bloc. Governor Wood unhesitatingly accepted them declaring he regarded the action as a concerted and premeditated attack upon official authority.

It is important to note that in the course of the conference at Malacanang the Governor-General was informed that the legislature at Manila possessed power to modify the provisions of the Jones act. It was put forward also that departmental secretaries owed their allegiance to the legislature and not to the Governor-General and that the Governor-General must accept the advice of the cabinet members.

Therefore, Governor Wood's aide added, the whole Conley case merely provided a favourable incident upon which to hang more important objectives of the Quezon group. Their error, the speaker said, lies in the assumption that the Organic Act of the Philippines authorized by the Congress of the United States can be modified by any other than the sovereign power.

**SENATOR QUEZON'S COMMENT.**

Senator Manuel Quezon, leader of the Filipino opposition to Governor-General Leonard Wood, made an official statement:—

"This is the most peaceful as well as the most firm protest that has ever been made against any Governor-General sent to the Philippines," Senator Quezon said, discussing the recent break that led to the resignation of General Wood's cabinet. The encroachment of the Governor-General on the prerogatives of the Philippine legislature is as much a challenge to the sovereignty of the United States as an encroachment of the legislature upon the powers of the Governor-General would be.

"We contend that the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines is represented by the powers given the Governor-General by the Jones Act and therefore the legislature is as much a part of the government as the Governor-General."

"No Governor-General should attempt to run the country alone and we insist upon our rightful participation in the government."  
"The fight on General Wood involves no question of the loyalty of the Filipino people to the United States. The Filipinos have shown during the past war by deeds as well as words their loyalty toward America and their appreciation of the generous treatment they have received in the past. We are receiving communications from people all over the islands every day approving our stand and our actions have been unanimously endorsed by the legislature sitting unofficially."**CHINESE IN MALAYA.**

ASSOCIATION OF STATES AND STRAITS REPRESENTATIVES.

A public meeting of the States and Straits-born Chinese was held in Ipoh at the residence of Kapitan China on the 21st ult.

Kapitan CHUNG THYE PHIN presided and, in the course of his remarks, said that he remembered having had a conversation with Dr. Lim Boon Keng over the Straits Chinese British Association of Singapore when he strongly urged him to form a similar Association in Perak. He told the doctor that to form one composed entirely of Straits-born Chinese alone was out of the question because the large number of States-born had to be considered. It was not too late to start one embracing all sons of the soil. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr. Cheah Cheang Lim they were enabled to meet that day for the inauguration. He urged them that when they had any proposals to place before the Government they should only do so after very careful deliberation. His counsel to them was always to go slow and be sure of their ground as many a good scheme had been wrecked through undue haste. It should be their aim to set the Association on a firm footing.

Mr. CHEAH CHEANG LIM gave a brief sketch of the origin of the association and said the credit of this first movement had to be given to their Taiping friends, 80 of whom last November sent him a letter urging him to proceed. After consultations with the Kapitan China, Mr. Foo Wha Cheng and a few others rules were framed on similar lines to those of the S.C.B.A. of Singapore and Penang and Mr. Goodman, the Protector of Chinese, had been good enough to criticize the draft and forward it to the Secretary for Kuala Lumpur for an expression of opinion. They had made such good progress that there were now 164 instead of 154 on the membership roll. A small sub-committee had been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Lee Swee Hoe, K. S. Khong, Foo Wha Cheng and Dr. Cheong Tak Nam, to re-consider the rules a draft of which had been sent to the Hon. Mr. Choo Kia Peng who was very pleased to hear of the movement.

Dr. WU CHAI YUEN proposed that the association to be formed should be called the British Chinese Association of Malaya. The proposal was assented to unanimously.

Mr. LEE SWEE HOE moved that an association to be called the British Chinese Association of Malaya be formed. The motion was seconded by Mr. LAW YEW CHAN and carried.

The rules of the Association having been approved and adopted, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Foo WHA CHENG said that fate might have decreed that from that day they were to take the leading role in all things pertaining to the well-being of the Chinese people in this country. There was no denying the fact that this was their home. They were of Chinese descent, but being born and brought up locally and having had the advantage of an English education they could not help being British in their sympathy, modes of thought and outlook in life. Therefore they should concentrate their activities to making the best of it or make themselves worthy of it. On the one hand they had their ancient civilisation to draw the needed inspiration and on the other the high British tradition for stimulation to combine and assimilate the best and highest of both in their works. There was no doubt that they were destined to form the important hyphen joining the East to the West and make for better understanding all round. Who could be in a better position than themselves to help the Government to protect the vast and varied interests of their people better in this country. Now that the association had been formed they would be a politically organised force pledged to work for the general welfare of the whole country. Nothing was going to deter them from performing their duties as good loyal and useful citizens accepting full share of all burden and responsibilities. There was little doubt that as an organized body they were destined to play an important part in the future development of the country. They were sure to leave their mark in the world by striving to make this a better and happier country to live in and for generations to come after them. All those good aims and high ideals he tried to visualise before them could not, of course, be attained before the association was formed.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

**CIRCUS DESTROYED BY FIRE.**

A message from Nagpur recounts the destruction of Bostock's Royal Italian Circus—an organization well-known in this part of the world. It appears that fire broke out in the big tent, just as the evening's performance was about to begin. The audience was got out without difficulty, and all the animals, numbering nearly 100, were moved from the ground in safety. The dressing tent with its contents escaped, being situated some distance from the main tent, but all the chairs and other seating accommodation, tripods, bare and ropes, carpets, flags, band instruments and all the other paraphernalia that go to make up a circus equipment, was destroyed—the total loss being estimated at close upon a lakh of rupees. The main tent, which was one of the largest ever seen in India, only reached Calcutta from England four months ago.

**THE "TAI LEE" FIRED  
UPON.**TWO MEMBERS OF THE CREW  
WOUNDED.FARMERS' PROTEST AGAINST SPEED  
ON THE RIVER.During her journey on Wednesday afternoon from Kongmoon to Hongkong the s.s. *Tai Lee* the well-known river steamer, was fired on by Chinese from the bank of the river. The incident occurred shortly after the vessel had left Kongmoon. A ship's mess boy and an older who were sitting in the bow of the vessel, to get the benefit of the river breeze, were wounded, the mess boy in the side and the older in three places in his right leg. Many bullets entered the woodwork of the vessel, especially in her stern. Several passengers had narrow shaves from being shot. One second-class passenger had his skull grazed with a bullet as he was eating his chow. On arrival of the steamer in Hongkong last evening the incident was reported to the Harbour Office and to the Police, whilst the two casualties were removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.It is stated that no political significance is attached to the shooting. It appears to be more or less a concerted action on the part of the farmers on the banks of the river who have had their paddy fields flooded by the heavy swell of steamers passing up and down the river. For several days past, the water in the river has been much higher than usual in the neighbourhood of Kongmoon and, as the banks are low, the farmers along the banks have had their crops spoiled by the back wash of the steamers. Yesterday when the *Tai Lee* arrived at Chiu Lin, which is only a short distance from Kongmoon, large numbers of Chinese were seen collected on the bank. The steamer took no notice and proceeded at her usual speed down the river. The natives, who were armed with mangle pistols, then began to fire their weapons into the air to attract attention. The *Tai Lee*, thinking they were bandits, proceeded on her way without taking notice. Then shots began to whistle on to the decks and many passengers and the crew had narrow shaves from being hit.Realizing the danger the *Tai Lee* blew four blasts on her siren and her speed was decreased considerably, but the shooting continued for some distance down the bank of the river.In times of high water in the river it has been customary in the past for the river authorities at Kongmoon to issue warning notices to shipping requesting them to proceed slowly past certain spots on the river owing to the danger of flooding the paddy fields, but on this occasion, it is stated, that no such notices have been issued. Directly the Captain of the s.s. *Tai Lee* understood what was the probable cause of the shooting he decreased the speed of his vessel.**WEST RIVER STEAMER  
ASHORE.**S.S. "KWONG FOOK CHUNG"  
STRIKES A ROCK.The compradors of the s.s. *Kwong Fook Chung* arrived in Hongkong on Wednesday evening by the s.s. *Tai On* with the news that his vessel had struck a rock near Shiu Hing and that the Captain in order to prevent the vessel from either sinking, or being seriously damaged, had successfully grounded her.

The vessel, which is one of the larger type of river steamer, is owned by the Lun Fook Steamship Company of Des Vaux Road West, and runs between here and Wuchow. She left Hongkong a week ago with a general cargo. At Shiu Hing her departure was delayed for several days owing to the disturbed condition of the neighbourhood, and to the lack of transportation facilities, there being a scarcity of cargo junks. On Saturday morning she proceeded up the river from Shiu Hing and when going through the rapids at Sam Lung Hop Hwa, something went wrong with her steering gear. She struck a rock, which badly damaged her bow. The water got into her front hold and a good deal of her cargo was damaged. The Captain (Mr. de la Sala) decided to beach the vessel and this was done in 25 minutes after the vessel struck.

Shipwrights are being sent up to the stranded vessel by the *Kwong Fook Chung* shipbuilding firm in Hongkong. It is the intention of the owners to effect temporary repairs and to have the vessel brought back to Shiu Hing.**HONGKONG SHARE MARKET  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS**

|                             | August 2nd, 1923.   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banks | 1,115 b.            |
| Steamboats                  | 41 b.               |
| China Sagar                 | 25 b. 100 s.        |
| Kowloon Wharves             | 115 s.              |
| Hongkong Land               | 90 b.               |
| Hongkong Hotels             | 37 b.               |
| Shanghai Cottons            | 22 s.               |
| China Provident             | 25 1/2 b. 202 s.    |
| Dairy Farm                  | 20 1/2 b. 22 1/2 s. |
| Watsons                     | 220 1/2 b. 21 s.    |
| Hongkong Electric           | 32 1/2 b. 33 s.     |
| Hongkong Trams              | 23.60 b. 24 s.      |



# THE TRAGIC DEATH OF MISS CARD. CORONER'S INQUIRY HELD YESTERDAY. VERDICT OF "FOUND DROWNED" RETURNED.

An inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Miss Ella Augusta Card, whose body was recovered from the harbour on Monday morning, was held at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon. The inquiry was presided over by Mr. J. R. Wood (Coroner) and the following were empanelled as the Coroner's Jury—Messrs. Herbert John Fountain, Wong Kwong Tin and J. Baptista.

The Coroner, in opening the inquiry, said the inquiry was being held to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Miss Ella Augusta Card, which occurred on Friday night last. The evidence would show that Miss Card was last seen alive sometime after 11 o'clock on Friday night, when the weather was stormy. She was then seen leaving the Kingsclere Hotel and she had not been seen alive since. Her body was found in the harbour near the Douglas Wharf on Monday morning last.

The first witness called was Mr. G. T. Edkins, manager of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who said: I knew the deceased. She had been employed by me for the last two years. She was a fully qualified stenographer and her salary was £375 a year which she received with dollar compensation at the rate of \$334 per month. I observed nothing extraordinary in her behaviour. She was on duty on Friday up to 5 p.m. On Monday morning I visited the mortuary at 10.30 o'clock and I was then shown the body of a European lady, whose features were past recognition. I was also shown some of her trinkets and the Doctor gave me her purse, a ribbon bow and her hair slide (produced by Mr. Edkins). I was not able to identify these things myself but I had them identified.

Miss Esther Mary Middlehurst, a stenographer employed at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, said she had known Miss Card for over a year and a half. Witness lived at Kingsclere Hotel and occupied a room near to the deceased's room. She saw Miss Card between 10.30 p.m. and 11 o'clock. She then came into her room and they talked together for about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

The Coroner: What was the conversation about?

The Witness: She told me the news she had had in a letter from England from a person that I also knew.

Continuing, witness said Miss Card left the room just before 11 p.m. She did not see her again. "I did not notice anything extraordinary in her behaviour," added the witness.

At the request of the Coroner, witness then examined three exhibits which had been placed before the Court by Mr. Edkins and of these she was able to identify two of them definitely as the property of Miss Card—the purse and the ribbon bow.

The Coroner: Can you suggest why Miss Card should commit suicide?—No.

Mr. F. A. Wells, a chief assistant at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's, said that Miss Card was employed in his Department. She was fully efficient, and worked with him on Friday afternoon.

The Coroner: There was nothing extraordinary in her behaviour?—Nothing at all.

Do you know if she kept any papers in your office?—I found nothing at all only a few bills. I found no correspondence.

Dr. Edward Minnet, Government Bacteriologist, said that on Monday last he examined the body of a European lady. He remembered removing certain articles from the body which he handed to Police Sergeant Mist, who, in turn, handed them to Mr. Edkins in his presence. He examined the body and found it partly decomposed; portions of the face had been eaten away. He defined the cause of death to be due to asphyxiation through immersion.

The Coroner: Would you say from the appearance of the body that it was consistent with having been in the water for 48 hours?

Witness: I cannot say the exact time, but I should say about that time.

Witness, continuing, said that he had examined the stomach to look for signs of food. He noticed a little fluid of a yellow colour, which might have been food. He sent a portion of the stomach to the Government Analyst (Mr. Davey) for examination.

The Coroner: Have you seen this report?—No.

The witness concluded his evidence by saying that he found no signs of internal injuries in the body.

Fong Poo, a room boy at the Kingsclere Hotel, told the Court that he was in charge of Miss Card's room at the hotel. He saw her several times on Friday night. On the first occasion at 8.45 o'clock. She was then in her own room. She was standing by her dressing table as if looking for something.

The Coroner: Did you have any conversation with her?—No, I just asked her if she wanted her dinner. She said "no." She had never refused dinner before but on that particular night she would not take her dinner.

Did you go to her room again?—At 9.30 p.m. I went into her room and saw Miss Card there. She was sitting in a chair reading letters.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## BROADCASTING. PROGRAMME OF MUSIC AT THE VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

The first public radio broadcasting programme was given in Hongkong yesterday afternoon at the Volunteer Headquarters. Mr. E. G. Osborne, general manager of the National Radio Administration, Ltd., who is passing through Hongkong, was the author of the exhibition, which was held under the auspices of the Hongkong Radio Society. The general public availed themselves of the opportunity, which was given free, and attended in large numbers. The receiving set with which the exhibition was given is to be installed at Manila. The transmission was done from the General Post Office, by permission of the Postmaster General (Mr. R. E. Lindell), and consisted of violin and piano music, with vocal explanations given in the intervals. In the body of the hall the sounds coming from the sound horn were very similar to those of a gramophone. The music was clearly heard, but the vocal explanations were difficult to understand, and largely unintelligible. When the listener had the telephonic receivers over his ears the sounds were far clearer. The set used is of English manufacture and was assembled in Shanghai by Mr. Osborne's company.

## AMERICAN BEFORE THE COURT.

### POLICE TO ASK FOR COMMITTAL.

In connection with the exciting shooting incident near the Kowloon Cricket Club on Tuesday night, the American, who was arrested then on a charge of smuggling arms into the Colony, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday morning.

His name is Erwin Nelson, 20 years of age, and he is described a quarter-master on the s.s. "President McKinley." The charge preferred against him is that of unlawfully having in his possession two revolvers and 47 rounds of ammunition.

Sub-Inspector Spear, in charge of the case, asked for one day's remand and informed his Worship that the Captain Superintendent of Police was going to ask for the defendant to be committed for trial.

The hearing of the case was fixed for 11.30 a.m. this morning.

Did you have any conversation with her then?—No, when I left the room I said: "Good night," and she repeated the words "Good night."

Witness, continuing, said he next saw Miss Card at 11.30 p.m. He saw her in the hall. She was going out and he did not have any conversation with her.

The weather at the time was stormy and rainy. She was wearing a raincoat and she had a scarf tied round her head. She had brown shoes on. The door was closed, but she opened it and let herself out. He had not seen her go out at such an hour before. There were no other guests in the hall at the time.

The Coroner: Was she ill?—She looked all right.

A sampan woman next gave evidence as to the discovery of the body at 5.30 a.m. on Monday.

Her testimony was followed by that of Sergeant Mist, who was sent down from the Central Station to superintend the removal of the body from the water to the mortuary. He did this at 7.30 a.m. The deceased, he said, was clothed in a white cotton dress covered by a raincoat. She had a shawl over her head.

Constable John Dryden gave evidence as to the weather on the Friday night, when he was on duty on the Praya from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. The No. 6 typhoon signal, he said, had been up all day. There was a strong wind blowing but he could walk in it. He did not think it was strong enough to blow anybody off the street. The wind was blowing from the West and the Praya was sheltered to some extent.

This was all the evidence placed before the Court.

The Coroner, in summing up to the Jury, said the inquiry into the sad tragedy was not held so much for the purpose of investigating anything about foul play. It was held entirely for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased both here and at home. So far as was known Miss Card was in perfectly normal health right up to Friday evening, when she was observed to take the very unusual step of leaving the hotel at 11.00 o'clock on Friday night, during typhoon weather. "That seems to have been done deliberately," the Coroner said. "Her further actions after that hour are unknown, but it seems likely by what we have been told that she entered the harbour, either by accident or deliberately, on the night she was last seen. If you think there are enough circumstances to find that Miss Card was acting deliberately, in walking from the hotel to the Praya and taking her own life, taking advantage of the weather, you will return a verdict of suicide. If, on the other hand, the circumstances are not sufficiently strong and clear to point to that conclusion you can bring in a verdict of "Found Drowned."

The Jury, after a very brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

## HONGKONG LABOUR TROUBLES IN 1922. VIEWS OF THE CHINESE SECRETARIAT.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in his annual report for 1922, makes the following reference to the numerous labour troubles of the year:—

The year 1922 was characterized by wide-spread labour unrest. The Seamen's strike in January and February was accompanied in its concluding stages by a general strike of labour in the Colony, and throughout the remainder of the year disputes took place in various branches of industry and trade. These were in some cases settled without recourse to a strike, usually on a basis of percentage increases. A few strikers, such as those of the Chinese Restaurant Employees and the Watchmakers' Employees, were never formally settled, but new hands were engaged to take the place of those who struck.

The following is a list of the principal trades and industries in which disputes occurred during the year.

Seamen, Stevedores, Tallymen, Launchmen, Building Carpenters, Motor Bus Drivers, Chinese Restaurant Employees, Medicine Workers, Cargo-boatmen, Sharks' fin workers, Sawyers, Dyers, Chinese boat-builders, Caulkers, Watchmakers, Bakers, Low Level Tram Company's Employees, Sugar Lighter coolies, Knitting factories, Hongkong Electric Light Company's Employees, and Chinese Blacksmiths.

An extraordinary amount of detailed labour was involved in the conferences connected with the settlements of these disputes. True, economic questions undoubtedly arose—the position of labour in the rest of the world could be reflected here: but they were exploited to an extent with which the main body of the labourers had no sympathy and which carried the disputes into a realm where the economic origin had little to do with the demands made by agitators as the minimum required for a settlement.

The principal cause of this effect was the political position of China, and particularly of South China: the services of labour, and of such funds as the Guilds could provide, had been enlisted in a purely political struggle in a manner that went far towards putting the control of the balance of political power in the hands of its leaders. It is impossible to deny that this power was unscrupulously used or to believe that the objects of the leaders when they had realised the extent of their opportunity were to forward either the interests of their country or the wishes of the labourers for whom they spoke.

### INTIMIDATION.

The general strike was largely a matter of the intimidation of willing workers: a policy made only too easy by the gregarious and timid habits of the Chinese labourer. Some, of course, were carried away by the glowing promises of higher wages made to them by a combination that seemed to dominate Canton and to hold Hongkong also in the hollow of its hand; but even these have begun to see daylight and to realise that an increase of wages is of little value, if the increase is largely swallowed up by the demands of their "victorious" leaders and by its boomerang effect on employment and prices. Further, whatever may have been the position in 1921 concerning the readiness of employers to consider the demands of labour (and wages in some trades or sections of them did require adjustment) the workman is beginning to realise that he can now always secure a reasonable hearing without utilising the services of an expensive and dangerous agitator as a medium, and that the real value of the Great Strike (if it had any value at all for them) was that it impressed on employers the necessity for quick and reasonable accessibility to complaints and demands: and the lesson was pushed full home on all alike, and there was nothing left for the later strikes to do. These were at best poor copies and showed nothing on the credit side which could not have been obtained without loss through more regular methods.

### THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

The general strike was no sooner ended than a realisation of the results of their methods caused a secession from the Seamen's Union which has been left with practically no membership outside the men of the stewards Department of which it was originally composed. It still has power, based largely on the funds accumulated in the months of its ascendancy and the personality of some of its leaders, but its influence is waning. Its hand has been seen in nearly every labour trouble of the year; but it has had to struggle to retain even its welcome as a mediator and has failed to organise the combination of all labour societies which is now its principal aim. Its two principal allies—the Hong Ng Lun Shun Kung Ui and the Hip Teun Hsung Kung Ui have been suppressed owing to their illegal actions.

### NEW CHINESE LABOUR VOCABULARY.

It has been curious to note the growth of a new Chinese Labour vocabulary during the year: Chinese, even illiterate, can be very voluble orators and their speeches are peppered copiously with two new phrases for "capital" and "labour" and the like, and illustrated freely with comparisons between the sale of labour and ordinary commodities, for which a box of matches does splendid service. The box lends itself to division and subdivision, representing either sales of goods or individuals; and even the breaking of an overpressed match has its human parallel. But the ideas based on this vocabulary were, generally speaking, very limited: and gave the impression, indeed that they were always obtained second hand from some common source. They appeared at full length in every interview and discussion, and were always held to support the same demand of an increase of about 40 per cent., regardless of existing differences in conditions or of recent increases—there seemed to be something of a magic ring about the figure.

### STRIKES WHICH "BURNT THEMSELVES OUT."

In several cases during the year—notably that of the Restaurants—strikes burnt themselves out. Excessive demands were made which the employers could not concede: they offered the best terms possible and asked only for the protection of the willing workers. These were easily found at the price: and after a period of extraordinary precautions against violence matters returned to normal, all the old servants being replaced. Many of them, however, have since been reinstated where this could be done without injustice to the new hands. This strike was of note in that it showed the first effort on the part of the Community to resist the methods of intimidation: the strikers were powerful and well supported, but a rallying point for resisting intimidation had been found, and the agitators at once ceased to have matters all their own way: and the workmen were free to exercise the *tai yau* (independence of action) of which their leaders talked so much, but allowed so little to those in their power.

### THE FUTURE.

It is improbable that 1922 has seen the end of our labour troubles: but it is justifiable to expect that such disputes as may occur will be open to discussion for the discovery of reasonable solutions without resort to the strike. The glamour of the Seamen's Union Victory was at first dazzling to all labour: but experience and consideration have since shown that the advantage in this game of follow my leader lay mostly with the leader: and that any profits had a way of finding their way to a mysterious account called The Common Good, leaving the rank and file no better off than when they began.

Much trouble could have been avoided during the year by common action among employers: the want of it has resulted in differences in the treatment of the same classes of labour and consequent comparisons, always tending to force wages to the highest level conceded by any one employer, the smaller employers being naturally the more ready to make concessions. It is to be hoped that some kind of Employers Federation or Association will be formed in the near future: the advantage to the employers is obvious, but it is no less important to the labourer. The existence of a body to which disputes can be referred at any time, with the certainty that all necessary technical knowledge can be represented on it, will prevent that delay which is so dangerous in the early stages of a dispute and will at the same time secure to the men that they will be understood without the necessity for wearisome explanation of detail to untechnical ears. The Government would also reap material advantage in the saving of the time required before the serious formalities of appointing a Commission are considered justified, in the wider field of experience and technical and special knowledge which would be always at the disposal of such a body without delay and in the probable settlement of disputes without Government intervention.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

#### A CASHIER HELD UP AND ROBBED.

There appears to have been a fresh outbreak of crime in the Colony, judging by yesterday's police reports. There were two bad cases of highway robberies on Wednesday, one being of especial interest to Europeans. The cashier of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Mr. Ng Yuk Hing, was robbed of \$1,200 in bank notes. During the tiffin hour he was proceeding along Swatow Street, and on turning into the Praya East he was seized by an unknown man, who pulled his spectacles off and rubbed pepper into his eyes. Two other men then came on the scene and snatched a leather bag, he was carrying and made off with it. The bag contained the bank notes and it is evident that the robbers knew of the contents.

In the other case a shop-keeper and rent collector of No. 23, Wing Lok Street, has reported that at 11.30 a.m. when leaving Kwang Hou Terrace he was stopped by two men. One struck him whilst the other attempted to rob him of his belt containing \$485 in money. The rent collector screamed for help and the two would-be robbers ran away without taking anything.

# LANE, CRAWFORD'S SALE

OF

# LADIES' WEAR

DEFINITELY

ENDS TO-MORROW SATURDAY.

QUALITY & VALUE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COTYS'

Parisian Perfume Essences.

Emeraude, Origan,  
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## NEW STOCK

STEEL GUITARS,  
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THIMBLES, NUTS, Etc.

ANDERSON'S

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE C. 346.

SUMMER

SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

Bargains in All Sections of the Store



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THE following Holes are OPEN for Play from Noon, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 9th. The Remainder will be available for Play from Noon, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 9th. SECRETARIES: SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

## HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE SHIELDS and MEDALS will be presented to the Winning Club in the "A" Division of the Tennis League on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, by Mrs. GRACE at the Indian Recreation Club's Ground at Soekampoo. A Match will be played—Winners versus the Rest commencing at 4 p.m.

JOHN O. FLETCHER,  
Hon. Secretary.

## TO-NIGHT.

## PROMENADE CONCERT.

915 P.M.

## VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

ADMISSION ... .. \$1.  
[1131]



## NOTICE.

DRIVERS of VEHICLES are hereby notified that the following instructions have been given to Police Officers on Traffic Post:

"The practice of giving the signal to proceed by waving the arm, under all ordinary circumstances, be discontinued. The only signal to be given will be the signal to STOP which will be given, turning the back to the traffic and holding the left arm extended to its full extent in a horizontal position in line with the shoulder."

When a vehicle that has been stopped can proceed with safety, the Police Officer will drop his left arm and step to one side thus allowing the traffic to proceed.  
E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Capt. Superintendent of Police,  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1923. [1133]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed, Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1080]

## NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our list mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 13/- to-day to  
PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,  
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. [1781]

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Rs. 7 to 8 (\$3.50) Per Week. Full particulars Free under cover. "S.M." Works, Beeson Square (H.P.) Calcutta. (India) 105

## HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO., SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
2nd Floor.  
Telephone No. C. 4306. [107]

## FOR SALE.

5,000 FEET of STEEL CABLE in Good Condition 8 1/2 inches Circumference. Apply to  
PEAK TMAWAYS CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1077]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
Apply  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON, LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant, Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1923. [1124]

## BRUNNER, MOND &amp; CO. (CHINA), LTD.

I HAVE TO-DAY resumed Charge of the Company's Interests in South China. G. F. HASLAM,  
Divisional Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August 1923. [1110]

## OLD DENSTONIANS.

AS it is proposed to hold An O. D. DINNER shortly. Will any Old Denstonians in Hongkong or Canton kindly communicate with the Undersigned?  
L. M. WHITE,  
c/o DONNELLY & WHITE.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

## PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of uniformity with the combination of Names of the other vessels owned by us under the name of CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 205, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for permission to change the name of Steam launch "CHINA" of Hongkong, Official No. 152029, Gross Tonnage 20.50, Register Tonnage 11.34 hitherto owned by us to the name of "CHIU ON" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed Change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping or Harbour Master at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated Hongkong this 1st day of Aug., 1923.  
LAU SHU TONG, Managing Director.

KWOK LAI PAN, Directors.  
CHIU ON STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "TRIESTE" FROM TRIESTE, SPALATO, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASADIA, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 13th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1923. [1113]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Aug., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1923. [1119]

## S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSHALL ISLANDS, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless instruction is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th July, 1923, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSCH, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1923. [1129]

## INTIMATIONS

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## HANKOW ROAD.

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RESERVE FUND ... .. 25,000,000  
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ... .. 3,500,000  
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1920) with which is affiliated

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## JOHN DEWAR &amp; SONS, LTD. PERTH, SCOTLAND.

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AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

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Wine & Spirit Merchants

PHONE 618.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3rd, 1923.

## OVERCROWDING AND DISEASE.

THERE are two facts mentioned in the Medical Report for the Colony for the year 1922 which may be noted for consideration. One is that plague was more prevalent than usual (there were 1,191 cases); the other is that malaria was also prevalent to a greater degree than usual. No explanation of the increased prevalence of plague is suggested. Year after year, during the past thirty years, a large sum of money, both public and private, has been expended on measures to combat plague in the Colony, and it is, to say the least, disappointing to find that for a few years the number of cases in each year "may be considered a moderate one for an area in which plague exists in endemic form," and then to get a year with over a thousand cases for which no explanation, apparently, can be given by the sanitary and medical experts. It is common knowledge, nowdays, that plague is disseminated by the rat flea, and measures to prevent rats gaining access to dwellings form a very large part of the work of the Sanitary Department from one year's end to the other. The only comment the Principal Civil Medical Officer makes in his annual report, which suggests a way in which the efforts of the Department are baffled is when he says that "rats probably enter the Colony by means of the shipping, especially in junks," and that "at present it seems that to disinfect all junks periodically and kill the rats and fleas would require a large organisation for the purpose, as some four or five thousand junks would have to be dealt with."

Yet the junk traffic is very large in some of the neighbouring ports—Macao, for instance—and these ports seem to escape

plague epidemics on any considerable scale. The increase in malaria last year, is attributed, "in part, at any rate," to the fact that "during the rainy season there were times when the rainfall was insufficient to scour out the eggs and larvae of mosquitoes from the pools and other collections of water," and also to the fact, that an effect of alternate periods of rain and drought is that the conditions are not suitable for the natural enemies of the mosquito larvae, because the pools do not exist long enough to allow of their being stocked with small fish, newts, and insects which prey on the larvae. We are also told that "each batch of immigrants into a malarious region, especially when they come from districts in which malaria occurs, seems to result in a recrudescence of malaria. When the number of immigrants is large the whole community is liable to feel the effects of it, the prevalence of the disease to be increased, and the infection is less likely to be as confined to children, as it is when it exists among a sedentary population which has become immune to a greater or less extent." We take it that this is an allusion to the fact that there was a large influx of people into the Colony last year owing to the disturbed state of the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, and that numbers of these people probably came from country districts in which malaria prevails, and brought their malaria, if not the mosquitoes, with them. It may be that the increased prevalence of plague was also due to this greater volume of immigration into the Colony—not that a great number came into the Colony already plague-infected, but that the greater congestion of the population, especially in the poorer and most densely populated parts of the Colony, serves to create conditions which attract rats, and increased liability to plague, as well as other diseases, naturally results.

The meeting of Legislative Council arranged for the 9th of August has been postponed sine die.

New instructions given to police officers on traffic posts are detailed in a notification which appears among to-day's advertisements.

It is advertised that five holes on the Happy Valley Golf Course are open for play from noon to-day and that the remainder will be available from noon to-morrow.

The death has occurred of Sir Duncan Carmichael of Messrs. Gray Dawes & Co., and of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., also of the P. & O. Co. and the Chartered Bank of India, in London.

Saigon Chamber of Commerce has decided to approach M. Ville, Director of the French Commercial Society of Indo-China, to undertake the organisation of an economic mission to visit China and Japan this year and to make a report on their economic condition.

Among the features of the July issue of the Far Eastern Review is an illustrated article on "Road Making in Hongkong: Developments" which will make Hongkong the Queen City of the Orient. The making of Lugard Road, "a wonderful scenic highway," is described as "a triumph of road building."

Practically a complete fossilized skeleton of a dinosaur has been discovered by members of the third Asiatic expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews. The expedition left Peking early in April for a point near Ehlrin, 270 miles beyond Kalgan on the Ufga route, where last year's excavations gave promise of further valuable finds. Working in what appears to have been a bend in a river-bed, the searchers found the skeleton at a depth of three feet. In spite of the presence of numerous bones of other animals it has been possible to distinguish those of the huge creature. The ribs on the upper side are nearly all in place and a fossilized tail about ten feet in length is entirely complete. The bones are being covered with preservatives.

An open exhibition will be held shortly by the Hongkong Amateur Photographic Society, which was formed last October with quarters at No. 55, Des Voeux Road Central, 1st floor. Mr. Fung Shiu Wa, of Messrs. H. Scott & Co., is its President. The Society is open to amateurs of all nationalities, and, though in its infancy, has enlisted the support of over 60 members, Chinese and Europeans. One of the Society's premises there is, a dark room equipped with all necessary apparatus and chemicals. Every Thursday evening at least two members of the Executive Committee attend and give any assistance that the beginners may require. The monthly subscription is only a dollar, the payment of which entitles a member to all privileges, including the free use of the dark-room, attendance at meetings, and outings, etc.

## SUPREME COURT.

## HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD., WOUND-UP.

Before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, representing the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., made a formal application for an order winding-up the Company's affairs, and for bringing the Objects Clause in the articles of Association up to modern requirements. Mr. Alabaster explained that the Company was amalgamating with the Central Estates Ltd., and added that both of these Companies were in a flourishing condition. The application was granted.

## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES).]

A Bankruptcy Court sat yesterday morning.

## RE YU WAH YUK.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, representing a petitioning creditor of Yu Wah Yuk, stated that the debtor was in debt to his creditor for the sum of \$1,000 due on a promissory note. His assets were \$12,700, of which sum \$200 was represented by furniture and the rest was book money. Of the latter an optimistic estimate of what could be collected was from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent.

The Registrar objected to the petition on the ground that the creditor really knew nothing of the debtor's affairs. The case was adjourned till the next Court.

## RE GEORGE H. KEEBLE.

A petition for adjudication was made by George H. Keeble. The Registrar informed His Lordship that there were no creditors present at the first meeting as none of them could prove their debts. Consequently there were no resolutions.

The order was granted.

## APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Mr. D. H. Blake, on behalf of Po Hung, alias Li Kin Tong, asked for his client's discharge. He stated that a friend had offered to pay the Official Receiver the sum of \$16,000 for certain of the assets consisting of an eighth share in a number of farm lots in the New Territories. A meeting of creditors had been held at which a unanimous resolution was passed accepting this offer. Liabilities were \$38,946.50, and two dividends, totalling \$3.30 had been paid. With the \$16,000 it was hoped that altogether the dividend would amount to about 45 per cent. Debtor was discharged.

## RE THE FOO HANG BANK.

Mr. McCallum represented the creditors of the Foo Hang Bank, and asked that the petition be adjourned till the next Court. The Registrar offered no objection and the case was adjourned accordingly.

## GARRISON SCHOOL.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the children attending the Garrison Schools was held on August 1st at the Command Educational Training Centre, Victoria Barracks. Among those present were Major-General Sir John and Lady Fowler, Lieut.-Col. W. N. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major L. Chenoweth, D.S.O., D.M.C., the Rev. R. J. Northcott, (Garrison Chaplain) and Mrs. Northcott, (Garrison Director of Education), and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools). Captain A. E. Watts (Command Education Officer), spoke of the satisfactory progress made by the Schools in the past year, and mentioned that after the holidays the Infants' School would have a properly equipped Kindergarten Room, and also that, through the help of friends, the Schools would have a pianoforte in the near future.

The prizes were distributed by Lady Fowler, and after the children had expressed their thanks to her Ladyship, General Fowler spoke to the children and expressed the hope that they would all enjoy their holidays. Before leaving, Lady Fowler inspected the excellent display of work by children in the Infants' School.

In the afternoon the older children went on a bathing picnic to Repulse Bay, while the infants were entertained to tea at the Volunteer Drill Hall.

The following is a list of the prize-winners:

Standard VII.—Fred Wheeler, Arthur Bliss.  
Standard VI.—Patricia Hynes, Percy Wingfield.

Standard V.—Desmond Hynes, Grace Wingfield, Fernley Bersey, Eileen Anglow, Maud George.

Standard IV.—Barbara Budden, Nicholas Hackett, Jack Wakeford, George Byrno, Harry Wheeler.

Standard III.—Ina Dunnett, James O'Brien, Daphne Hamblin, Joan Burge, William Bailey.

Standard II.—Doris Bush, Frank Anglow, Doris Thompson, Fred Appleton, Betty Flynn.

Standard I.—(Upper Division) Iris Phillips, (Lower Division) Kitty Stroud. INFANTS' SCHOOL.  
Standard I.—Willis Appleton, Phillip White, Henry Holmes, Francis Becon, John Redpath, Edith Holloway, Rita Hall, Peggy Bateman.  
Class II.—Felix Dunnett, Nancy Langridge, Connie Burge.  
Class III.—Brian Hynes, John Haigh, Maud Wheeler, Margaret George, Winnie George.  
Kindergarten.—Terence Boardall, Dennis Smith, George Hawke, George Conley, Peter White.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RUHR AND REPARATIONS QUESTIONS.

BRITAIN INVITES ALLIES TO PUBLISH NOTES AND STATEMENTS.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Curzon (Foreign Secretary), speaking on the European situation, said he regretted that the Government had been unable to find in the French and Belgian replies sufficient material to send a joint Allied note to Germany. The replies held out no definite prospect for an early settlement of the Ruhr situation or of the reparations discussion.

The Government were firmly of the opinion that the existing problem could not be evaded and the situation may sink into irretrievable ruin while the time was occupied in exchanging detailed views. For this reason it had been decided to lay the papers containing the views and endeavours before the House with the least possible delay, and inviting the Allies to agree to the publication of their notes and statements. This might convince the world of the imperative need for prompt and united action.

Italy has expressed general agreement with the British views and proposals.

EARLIER CABLES.

## SECRET BRITISH CABINET MEETINGS.

## DISSATISFACTION WITH FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, August 1st.

The third Cabinet meeting within twenty-four hours was held to-day to consider the Franco-Belgian replies. Secrecy is still maintained in official circles, and this is unlikely to be broken until Mr. Baldwin makes his statement in the House of Commons to-morrow on the holiday adjournment, when there will be a full dress debate. Meanwhile it is reliably learned that the Government's examination of the French Note has definitely established the fact that it does not represent any appreciable advance on the part of French policy. It is admitted that there is no chance of a joint Allied reply to Germany at present.

## FRENCH ASTONISHMENT AT LONDON REPORTS.

PARIS, August 1st.

A semi-official statement expresses astonishment and regret at the reports from London with regard to the pessimistic feeling created by the Franco-Belgian replies. It complains that while French official circles observed strict silence with regard to the British Note, similar reserve does not seem to have been shown in London with regard to the French reply.

The French Government has not been asked to consent to the publication of the Anglo-French correspondence, which would at present be inopportune, could only be to the advantage of Germany and would show the desire of the British Government to end the negotiations.

The statement concludes by saying the French are deeply attached to the contents, but yet do not wish to believe their British Allies will take this decision before exhausting all means to secure an agreement.

## UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## LITTLE IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reviewing unemployment in the House of Commons, Sir C. Barlow said a difficult winter was ahead. The occupation of the Ruhr, which at first seemed to assist improvement, subsequently had the contrary effect. Nevertheless the unemployment figures had steadily fallen to 1,185,000, but there was no hope of a reduction below a million this autumn. Dealing with Government plans to cope with the situation, he mentioned that the whole amount sanctioned under the export credits scheme had been borrowed, and provision had been made for a continuance of the scheme. Government departments were arranging to accelerate their work. For example the Post Office was spending half a million sterling on trunk telephone cables. The Government was also again to help local authorities to launch new works, such as tramways and gas and electric undertakings. Projects amounting to several millions sterling had already been submitted, and it was calculated that altogether 300,000 men would also be employed. An abundant harvest was promised.

He said he hoped the peace at Lausanne would result in an industrial boom, but the ultimate solution of the problem would largely depend on the restoration of the economic and industrial peace of Europe.

## LATEST CABLES.

## PRESIDENT HARDING.

## MORE FAVOURABLE INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1st.

General Sawyer, in a statement issued at ten o'clock this evening, says that from present indications President Harding's case looked favourable, but he was still a sick man. It was most probable that there would be ups and downs, as his temperature was nearer normal and his breathing was less laboured, with pulse 118.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1st.

President Harding's physician issued a statement at ten o'clock this morning as follows:—

"The President is fairly comfortable this morning, after a few hours' sleep. His breathing is laboured, there is little cough, and the lung condition is the same as yesterday. He is still much exhausted, but maintains normal buoyancy of spirit. Small amounts of food are being taken regularly, and there is regular and satisfactory elimination. His temperature is 99, pulse 114, and respiration 30. While progress is being made, care is necessary to ensure freedom from further complications."

## AUSTRALIAN POLICY OUTLINED.

## DISAPPROVAL OF RUHR REGIME.

MELBOURNE, August 1st.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce, replying to Opposition criticism, defended participation in foreign affairs, declaring that the Imperial defence scheme could only be decided after a full survey of the whole situation. He proposed that the other Dominions' contributions should be equal to Australia's. He opposed France creating another Alsace-Lorraine in the Ruhr, but Australia was bound by Britain's policy. He did not intend to dictate anyone's fiscal policy, but if unable to obtain a market in Britain for the surplus Australian products, he would not hesitate to deal with other countries, some of whom had offered reciprocal treaties.

## IRELAND'S MILITARY PRISONERS.

## PROVIDING AGAINST "A GREAT DISASTER."

LONDON, August 1st.

Following a decision by the Free State Appeal Court to the effect that as conditions of armed revolt no longer existed in Ireland the Government is not entitled to detain the thousands of prisoners in military custody, the Free State Parliament, despite opposition by the Labourites, rushed through a Bill empowering the Government to arrest and detain for six months persons against whom there is no charge.

## EXPORTS TO FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir H. P. Croft, Lieut.-Col. Buckley said that during the second six months of 1932 the United Kingdom exports to Germany were £25,000,000, and to France £31,000,000. The totals for the first six months of 1932 were £31,000,000 and £37,000,000, respectively.

## U.S. GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, August 1st.

The State Department continues the report that the United States is actively negotiating with Germany, through the American Ambassador to Germany, for the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty based on the principle of most-favoured nation treatment. The question of a trade pact has also been taken up with Finland and other power European nations.

## NEW JERSEY TRAMWAY MEN STRIKE.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

The tramway men throughout the New Jersey State have struck work for increased wages.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

The *Majestic* will convey 1,000 of her European steerage passengers to the Boston immigration station in order to relieve New York of part of the burden imposed by the arrival of 12,000 immigrants who have so far arrived.

## U.S. PRESIDENCY.

## MR. FORD NOT A CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK, August 1st.

Mr. Henry Ford, interviewed, declared that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency.

## HAMBURG-MUNICH EXPRESS DISASTER.

BERLIN, August 1st.

The number of victims of the Hamburg-Munich express train disaster is now 47 killed and 87 injured.

## FRENCH AVIATORS NEW RECORD.

PARIS, August 1st.

The famous aviator, Sadi Le Coq, reached a height of 10,500 metres in an aeroplane from the Villa Coublay Aerodrome, beating the world's record of 10,018 metres by the American, Lieutenant Macready.

## DAVIS CUP FINAL.

## FRANCE WINS EUROPEAN TOURNEY.

DEAUVILLE, August 1st.

France beat Spain in the European Davis Cup final by 3 to 2 matches, Blanche winning the deciding set against Flaquer, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

## RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATE TO ENGLAND.

## ALLEGED BAD RECORD.

LONDON, August 1st.

An objection to M. Rakovsky's appointment as head of the Anglo-Russian trade delegation in London, in succession to M. Krasin, was expressed in the House of Commons, on the ground that it is alleged he was expelled from France in wartime for propaganda activities against the Allies, and was instrumental in the massacre of the Whites in the Ukraine. Mr. Ronald McNeill said the facts alleged had not been brought to light when the Government considered the question of recognition. A further enquiry would be made, and the matter reconsidered if necessary.

## AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

(SUPPLEMENTARY WIRES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.)

## SUICIDE OF PEER'S NEPHEW.

LONDON, July 11th.

At the inquest on Mr. Angus Patrick Bowes-Lyon, nephew of Lord Strathmore, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

A friend stated that Mr. Bowes-Lyon phoned him from a hotel on Monday evening saying that he was going to kill himself. Witness taxied to the hotel, but missed Mr. Bowes-Lyon by 20 seconds.

Deceased had recently become engaged to a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Parsons, but last Friday Lady Parsons told him that the engagement would be broken off. He wrote to Miss Parsons, and received a letter, which was in the Coroner's possession, saying that she did not love him.

## WAS CEMETERIES IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, July 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Snowden asked why, after four years, only four war cemeteries out of thirty-four in Palestine had been constructionally completed, and only 1,300 head-stones erected out of 12,000.

The Hon. W. Guinness, Under-Secretary of State for War, replied that the work had been delayed owing to the necessity of consultation between the Dominions, representing the various Governments, as to certain proposals for a joint commemoration, while there was also difficulty in settling the most suitable designs.

## TAXATION OF BETTING.

LONDON, July 12th.

Bishop Welldon giving evidence before the Parliamentary Betting Committee, declared that betting in itself was not sinful, but might easily become a sin. He drew a parallel with drinking, when it was carried to excess. It was immoral, he said, for people to hazard money which they were unable to afford to lose.

Those who totally opposed the taxation of betting were enemies of reform, said the Bishop, and he regarded as haunting the statement that taxation of betting meant a draw a parallel with drinking, when it was carried to excess. It was immoral, he said, for people to hazard money which they were unable to afford to lose.

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## THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 12th.

Although the weather experts predict a further prolonged period of high temperature, there is at present a welcome break in the heat wave, and the thermometer recorded ten degrees from the average of last week, when the City recorded a midnight record of 88°.

Violent thunderstorms, however, continued in various parts of the country, and are severest in Birmingham, flooding its eastern suburbs to a depth of five feet, stopping tramways, and causing several houses to collapse. Hundreds of people are isolated in upper stories, and others are homeless, taking refuge in the Churches and public buildings.

## TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the course of a speech in Manchester, Sir Campbell Rhodes said that England had heard far too much about the boycott and political agitation in India. The cause of the distress in Lancashire was not to be found in political agitation in India, except in so far that such agitation undermined the prosperity of the people. The cause was economic, and Lancashire would not get back her pre-war production until India was able to find better export markets.

"Avoid conferences," he said, "you have given India the right to manage her own affairs, now give her a chance to prove that she can use the gift wisely. When I say India, I mean, of course, the many races that compose that vast Empire—whether Mohammedan, Hindu, English, or Scottish. Send out your best men to live in India, and understand her problems as neither you nor Whitehall can understand them at this distance." He deprecated constant poking at the root to see how the plant was progressing, and advised his hearers to back the right horse in their political attitude towards the India group who were endeavouring loyally to accomplish the task which the British Parliament had set them.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FLOODS IN KOREA.

## WORST IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

SEOUL, August 1st.

Official reports received from Pyongyang, say that the city and district are experiencing the worst floods in the history of the country.

Communications have been interrupted and the people are threatened with a shortage of food, water and fuel.

The full extent of the damage and the number of casualties, up to the present, have not been ascertained.

## UNEASY CHINESE SOLDIERS ON DOLLAR VESSEL.

## SHOTS FIRED: THREE EUROPEAN LADIES WOUNDED.

ICHANG, August 1st.

A civil official who was proceeding to Chungking last night, boarded the *Alber Duller*, escorted by a Deputy-General and a dozen soldiers. They objected to the accommodation provided and raised an altercation with the purser.

The Captain, who was called in to quell the disturbance, was struck by the Deputy-General. The Captain grabbed him, when the soldiers crowded about the Captain and severely assaulted him. Shots were fired and the bullets ricocheted, splinters wounding the Captain's wife and also the wife and daughter of the ship's agent.

The ship's siren was sounded and a boarding party was sent aboard from the U.S.S. *Imbel*.

The Deputy-General and the soldiers were all detained.

## JAPANESE SCIENTISTS IN QUEENSLAND.

## SOME POLITICAL VIEWS.

BRISBANE, August 1st.

Interviewed by Reuter, Japanese scientists visiting Queensland ridiculed the fear of a Japanese invasion and said the Japanese were only seeking prosperous trade relations and intellectual co-operation. Count Yoshii, the leader of the party, said Britain was acting rightly in establishing a naval base at Singapore, which was purely a defensive measure for the purpose of safeguarding peace.

## JAPAN'S LIGHT CRUISER PROGRAMME.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Amery, replying to Viscount Curzon, stated that the Washington Conference's delegation members were aware of the extent of the Japanese light cruiser programme at the time. The programme had been slightly modified since then.

## CHINA'S RAILWAY POLICE FORCE.

## SCHEME NOW UNDER ELABORATION.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Howard Bury Mr. McNeill said that the Government concerned in China were agreed in principle with the establishment of a railway police force under foreign officers. A scheme was now being elaborated at Peking in order that its adoption might be pressed on the Chinese Government. The suggestions that a conference on the Customs surtax and the abolition of *likin*, to be held three months after the ratification of the Washington Treaty by the Powers concerned, should frame general measures for the recovery of China, had been rejected after full and careful consideration, and it was similarly decided not to summon a special conference of the Powers for a like purpose. He agreed that it was vitally important that some decision should be reached by the Powers in order to prevent China descending into a slough of despond.

(FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

## CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, August 1st.

In the Lower House there was no quorum, and in the Senate an informal meeting was held.

## FINANCE MINISTRY.

## ECONOMY INSTITUTED.

PEKING, August 1st.

An administrative meeting was held at the Finance Ministry, at which it was decided to dismiss all their Chinese advisers in order to save expense.

## CENTRE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

## APPARENTLY SHIFTED TO PAOTINGFU.

PEKING, August 1st.

The centre of political activity seems to have shifted to Paotingfu, where prominent leaders are in conference to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHINESE ABROAD AND DR. SUN.

## LOSING CONFIDENCE.

Notwithstanding strong propaganda, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, says the *Asiatic News* Agency, is losing favour with prominent Chinese merchants and emigrants abroad, especially in the South Pacific Islands. A joint cable received by the Government and the two Houses of the Parliament from the Java Chinese Chamber of Commerce strongly attacking the "Generalissimo of the south-west" indicates this. The telegram follows:—

"During recent years, under the pretext of protecting the Constitution and Parliament, Sun Wen has been instigating the various disintegrating forces of the country to continue civil wars in the various provinces. As the senders are natives of southern Fukien, they are in possession of undeniable proofs that under Sun Wen's influence, Tsang Ts'ao and other insurgent forces are fighting against each other and it is now extended to Swatow and Chaochow districts of Kwangtung solely for partisan and personal privileges. In view of the danger of foreign control of Chinese administration, railway and finance, it is absolutely necessary for the Central Government to despatch troops for the suppression of all disintegrating elements in Kwangtung, Fukien and other provinces at once."

In Kuomintang circles, this cable is considered to be the personal opinion of several Chinese merchants whose native districts are being disturbed by fighting along the Kwangtung-Fukien frontiers, and it is not believed that it will produce the desired effect; but anyhow, it is an indication of the falling power of Dr. Sun amongst the Chinese emigrants in foreign countries. It is reported in well-informed circles that as a matter of fact, wealthy and prominent Chinese merchants and others in the Dutch East Indies and other south Pacific islands are tired of Dr. Sun's demands for financial aid without adequate returns. It is estimated by a Kuomintang leader who is "in the know" that during the last thirty years of Dr. Sun's revolutionary activities, the Chinese merchants and others in foreign countries, especially those in the Dutch and British Colonies, have contributed no less than twenty million dollars for his cause.

## WEIHAIWEI RETROCESSION.

## CHINESE PROTEST TO PEKING.

A Peking News Agency reports that the Provincial Assembly of Honan and certain public bodies in Shanghai have each sent in a telegram of protest to the Peking Government against the signing of the Weihaiwei retrocession terms. The Government is requested to make these terms public and also not to sign them as it will serve as a bad precedent. Shanghai has the following to say: "It was through the participation of the Chinese Government in the late European War that it was able to obtain a seat at the Washington Conference, and secure a promise of the return of the leased territories of China and other sovereign rights. However, at these retrocession negotiations, China has always been the victim."

"Now it is reported that the Weihaiwei negotiations have likewise resulted in a loss of rights to the Chinese Government in the eight conditions offered by the British Commission for its consideration. If these conditions are accepted to it, it will be a retrocession in name only, and will affect other questions of retrocession, such as Port Arthur, Dairen and Kwang Chow Wan."

Further, Tsingtau will also be affected, since at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, it was stated that the retrocession of Weihaiwei might be taken as a precedent."

## GUNBOAT "FUSHIMI" REPLACED.

PEKING, August 1st.

The Japanese gunboat *Fushimi* has left Chungking.

It is believed that another gunboat has been ordered to replace her.

## WORLD PARLIAMENTARY CONVENTION.

## CHINA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PEKING, August 1st.

In view of China's inability to send a delegate to the world Parliamentary Convention, which is to be opened at Copenhagen this month, both Houses requested the Waichiaoju to forward a congratulatory telegram to the Convention expressing a hope that the Convention will lead to a world peace and government by the people.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN CHINA.

PEKING, August 1st.

The Government is in receipt of a telegram from the President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, transmitting a resolution passed by the Convention, held at Rome last May, urging the Chinese Government to consider in the near future the granting of the franchise so ardently desired by "the women of your country."

## TENNIS AT HANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 1st.

W. L. Wei partnered Elmore in the doubles match to-day against the Japanese Olympic tennis players, Toba and Uekawa, who are visiting Shanghai and playing a series of games with some of the best tennis players in Shanghai. The Japanese won 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 and 6-4.

## POWER OF FASCISMO.

## SGR. MUSSOLINI'S CHALLENGE.

ITALY AND ALLIED DEBTS.

Before a crowded Italian Senate last month Signor Mussolini, the Prime Minister, made his eagerly awaited speech on foreign and domestic policies. Speaking first of foreign policy, Signor Mussolini said that, apart from certain small territorial gains, Italy had been persistently excluded from all economic and colonial advantages since the war. All the post-war crises had been dominated by the reparations question. Italy's attitude to this problem was:

(1) Germany can and must pay the sum which has been universally decided upon.

(2) Italy cannot tolerate territorial displacements and changes which would result in a political, economic and military hegemony in Europe.

(3) Italy is willing to undergo such sacrifices as are necessary for European reconstruction.

(4) After the last German Note Italy is more than ever convinced that reparations and inter-Allied debts are inseparably connected.

Speaking of Italy's position with regard to the Ruhr, Signor Mussolini recapitulated the Italian, British, and German schemes for the settlement of reparations, and restated the reasons which had led to Italy's rejection of the British and German proposals. The speech from the British Throne, he continued, had made it especially clear that the Anglo-American Agreement, following closely on the presentation of the British scheme, had destroyed all hopes of the cancellation of inter-Allied debts. The Prime Minister refused to express an opinion on the latest German memorandum pending the conclusion of the inter-Allied diplomatic discussions of it.

With regard to Hungarian reparations, the sum of which had not yet even been fixed, Italy had agreed, at the instance of the British Government, to postpone her demands until Hungary could raise loans to assist her internal restoration. At Lausanne the questions which most concerned Italy had been satisfactorily solved. Italy's policy towards Russia was clear. She intended, while seeing that the Soviet Government maintained its side of all contracts and did not engage in activities prejudicial to the Italian Kingdom, to remove such obstacles as prevented further economic relations between the two countries.

## HOME AFFAIRS.

In view of the consideration of the situation at home, Signor Mussolini compared the present state of Italy to that of other countries, and also to Italian conditions of two years ago, and rhetorically appealed for a judgment on the work of Fascismo. Recent outbreaks of conflicts could, he said, be directly attributed to the opening of the Chamber. Signor Mussolini then explained how he had in the last three months done his best to curb the excesses of "aquadismo" and how to this end he had founded the National Militia. To those who accused him of not making the Militia swear allegiance to the King, he replied that such an oath was unnecessary, as "the person of the King is the symbol of the eternity of the Fatherland."

Fascismo found difficulties both to the Right and to the Left. To the Right because it could not see a party inspired with true nationalist ideals and to the Left because the Socialists scented an adversary in Fascismo. Its adversaries, including those latest comers who pretended to uphold the rights of a Constitution which nobody was threatening, must realize that Fascismo was still a formidable force.

The party was accused of despising Parliament. This was not the case. Parliament had merely ceased to have any importance owing to the death wound dealt to it by syndicalism and journalism. Under the new electoral law which he intended to give the country Parliament would once more become a living body. Fascismo was still strong enough by itself, and said the Prime Minister, "I do not intend to sell my birthright for a mess of pottage—the collaboration of the dregs of Italian political life." If collaboration was to be offered, it must be wholehearted and uncritical.

"I do not deny the people," Signor Mussolini concluded, "their *jus murmurandi*, but this must not be exaggerated. My ambition is to render the Italian people prosperous, free, and great, and to this I am willing to give my life."

## FRANCE'S EMPIRE.

## COLONIES THAT RANGE OVER ALL THE CONTINENTS.

The Colonies of France, some of every ancient origin and some very recent acquisitions, range over all the Continents. Their extent and population may be thus tabulated:—

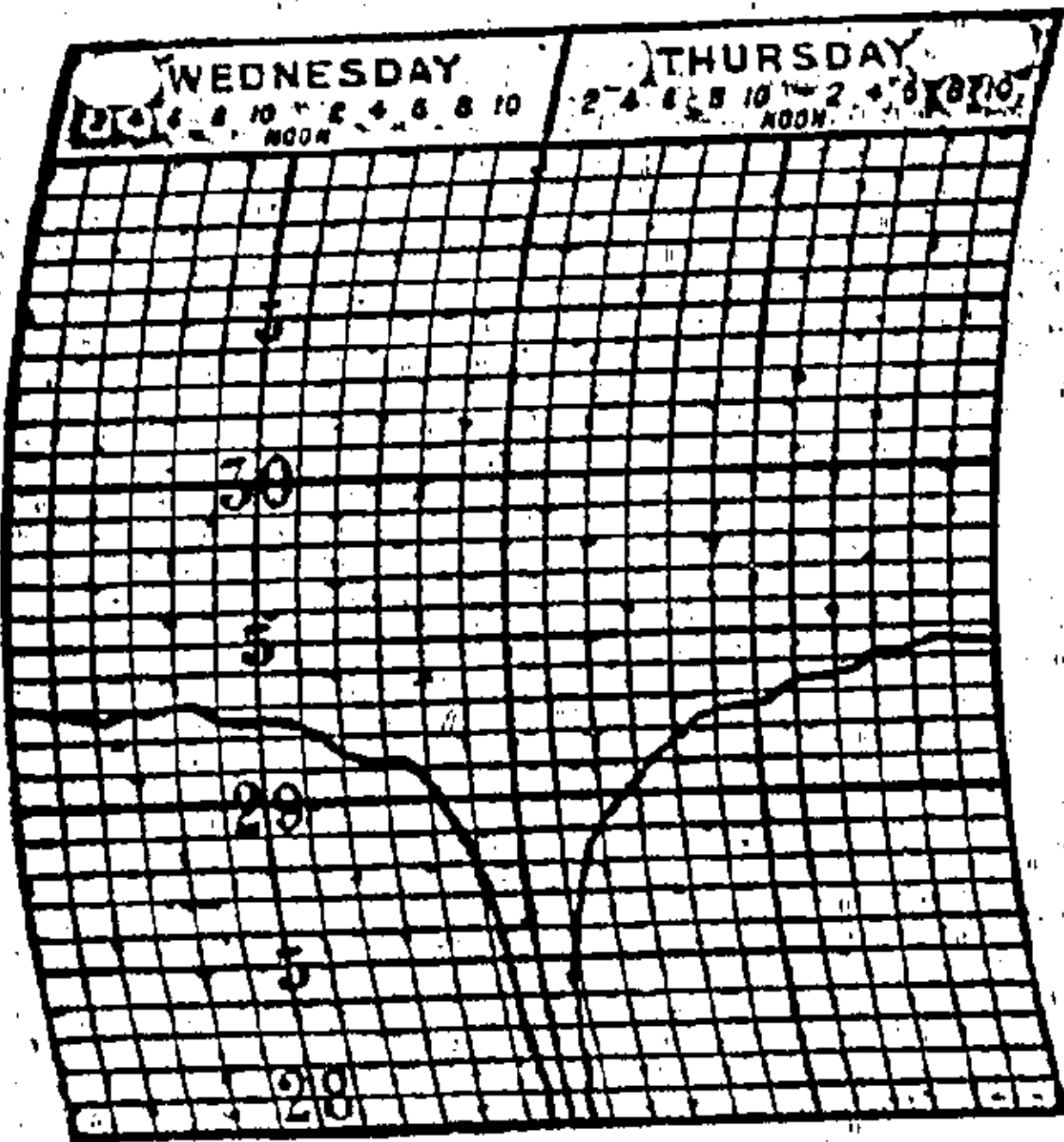
|            | Area.     | Population. |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Indo-China | 2,270,000 | 18,000,000  |
| Asia Minor | 150,000   | 4,500,000   |
| Africa     | 4,100,000 | 43,550,000  |
| America    | 33,000    | 400,000     |
| Oceania    | 10,000    | 100,000     |
| Total      | 4,550,000 | 68,550,000  |

In Asia the colonies of Indo-China and French India are old and well-known possessions of our ally. Her acquisitions in Asia Minor have come to her as a result of the Great War. Her possessions in Africa, apart from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco, are but little known to the general public. Yet they run into enormous extent. The French appoint a Governor-General with autocratic powers, and he administers the country politically, commercially and militarily. The visitor to a French colony feels that the military system is in full swing, and that natives have become dark-skinned sons of La Belle France.



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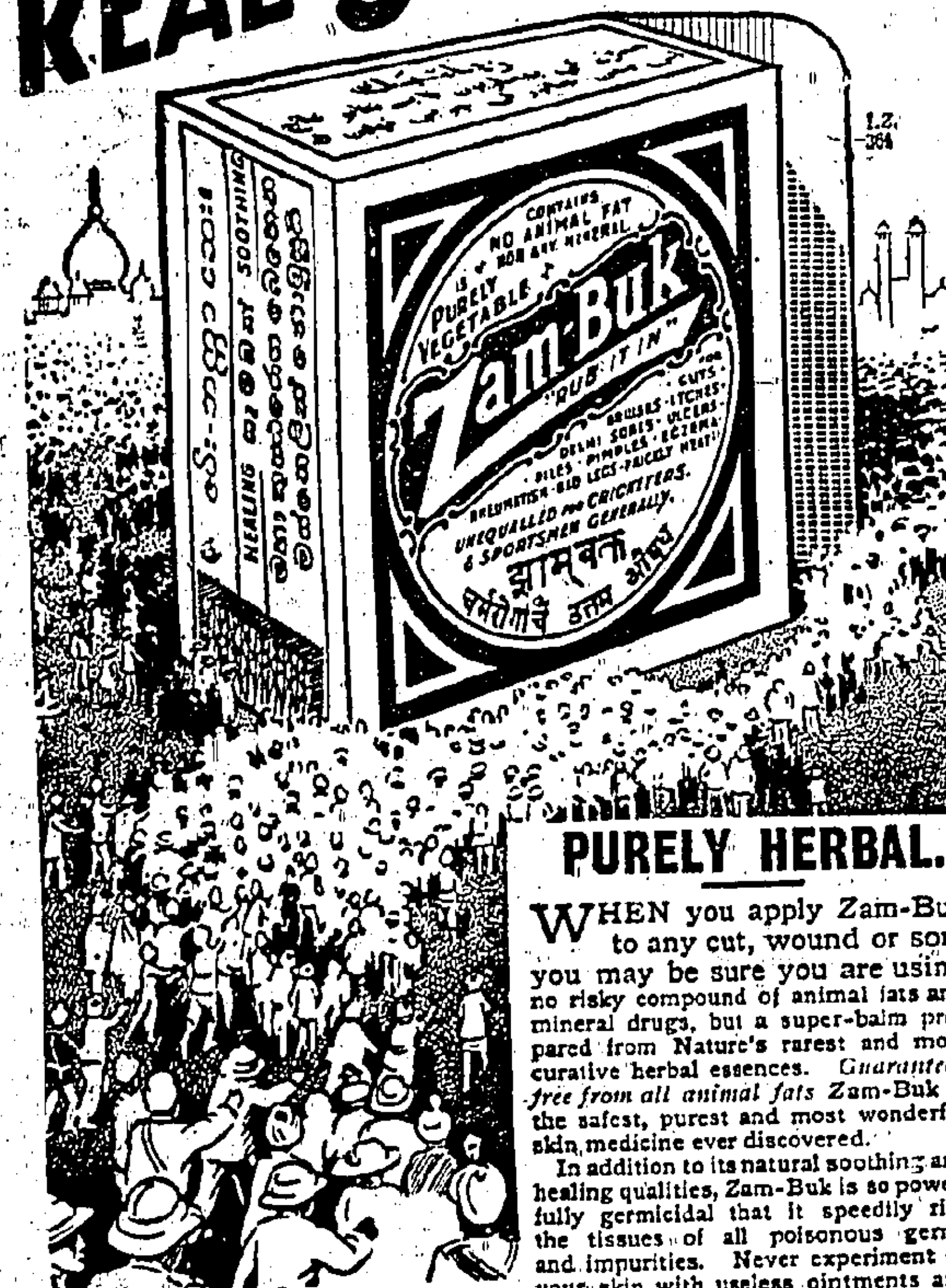
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**DOMESTIC SERVICE INQUIRY.**  
"COMPULSORY TRAINING" FOR  
HOUSEWIVES.

Mrs. E. A. Witt, superintendent of the Domestic Training Centres under the Central Committee for Women's Employment in London and Leeds, gave evidence before the Domestic Service Inquiry Committee at the Ministry of Labour on June 14th. She said that all the trainees were chosen from the ranks of the unemployed, to whom domestic service was the last hope. They had perhaps been "on the dole," and that had lapsed, and not having got work, they were desperate. About 95 per cent. of them might be described as unemployable for domestic work without training. Sixty per cent. of the trainees turned out successfully. Many of the older girls afterwards talked of going to the Dominions, where domestic service was an honourable occupation, and given a certain amount of charm, a sure matrimonial bait.

Mrs. Witt advocated compulsory domestic training, to be applied to all women of all classes. Each town should have domestic training centres, and every woman should have a certificate of six months' training. Home life and home duties were not popular to-day. She believed that the inability of so many women to organize their own homes was at the bottom of the servant question.

Captain Stanley Abbott, general secretary of the National Citizens' Union, who headed a deputation, urged that the expenditure of State funds on training centres as at present set up was unnecessary. The continuance of unemployment pay to women and girls was a deterrent against their undertaking available domestic service. As to the proposed training of mistresses in domestic science, he thought that was a matter that a man judged when he married. "He has to take a speculative risk, it seems to me," added Captain Abbott. It was deplorable and despicable that children should be discouraged from entering domestic service by employees of the State. There were cases of deliberate intentional action on the part of teachers to give children an animus against it. He thought that nothing should be done at all. The thing should be allowed to solve itself. It was because of the way it was talked of that the difficulty had increased.

Mrs. Johnstone, of Richmond, said that servants' registry offices reported that matters were improving very considerably until reports of the inquiry were published, and in the last three weeks there had been a distinct decrease in the applications.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a member of the Liverpool Juvenile Advisory Committee, said that the attempt to force girls into domestic service by refusing unemployment benefit very seldom succeeded. She thought the unemployment benefit absolutely necessary, as a great many of the girls were unsuitable for domestic service.

The Committee then adjourned.

**REFORM IN DIVORCE.**  
VOTE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

By 95 votes to eight the House of Lords on June 26th, agreed to the second reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, which under the guidance of Mr. Entwistle, secured the approbation of the House of Commons.

Lord Buckmaster championed the measure, although he admitted that it was not drawn in the way he would draw it. Still, he said, it had passed the Law Officers' Department in another place, and he urged its claims, adding that if it were amended and sent back for reconsideration its fate would be sealed. Consequently he appealed to Lord Birkenhead to help to secure its passage, suggesting that afterwards they could see if it was possible to work together for greater and more liberal measures.

Lord Braye moved the rejection of the Bill, to the fundamental principles of which he declared himself opposed. He pointed to America as a terrible example. There was a state of things in Chicago, he said, which was no more than camouflaged bigamy and polyandry. Such a state of things would be reached in this country if matters went on as they were going. The majority of the people, he believed, were opposed to giving greater facilities for divorce.

Lord Birkenhead, though in favour of the Bill, confessed that he did not like the piecemeal treatment of the subject. When it was represented that if, by passing this measure, they could obtain a fragment of the total reform, they ought not to fling it aside with contempt; he was not prepared to resist such an appeal. He criticized the drafting of the measure, however, and expressed doubt whether it could be carried through Committee without amendment.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared that he was prepared to support the Bill as it stood. While believing in the lifelong obligation of the marriage contract, he was bound to admit that there were occasions when the public interest seemed to require that there should be some modification of the original contract. He would vote for the measure simply because it confined its provisions entirely to dissolution of marriage on one specific ground—adultery, and nothing else. If it had contained other grounds he would have opposed it.—Times.

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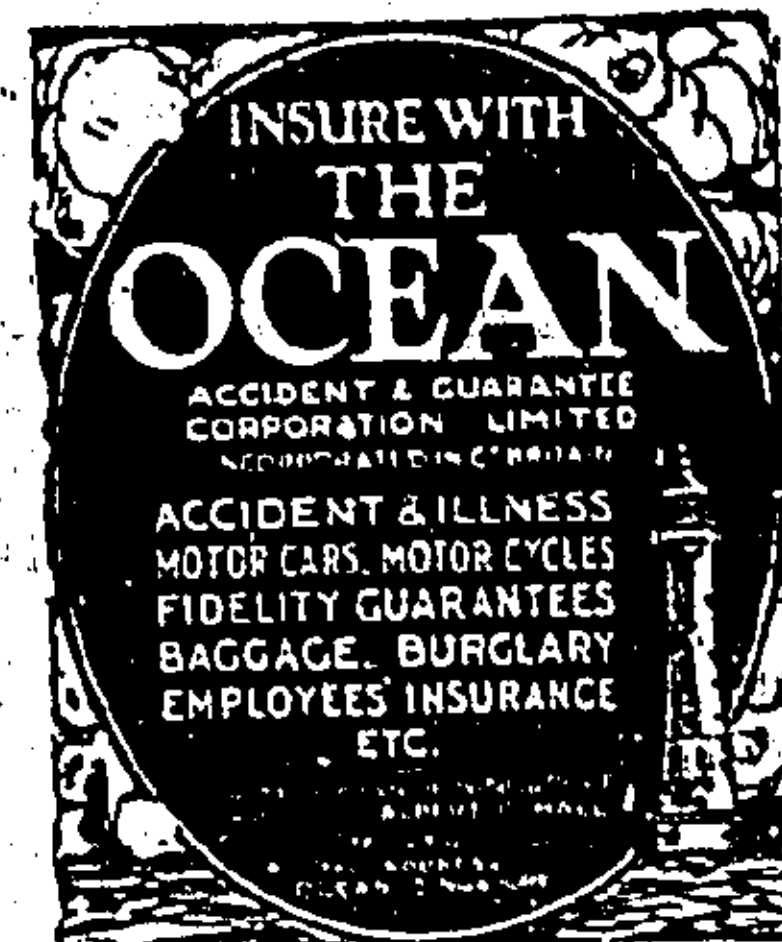
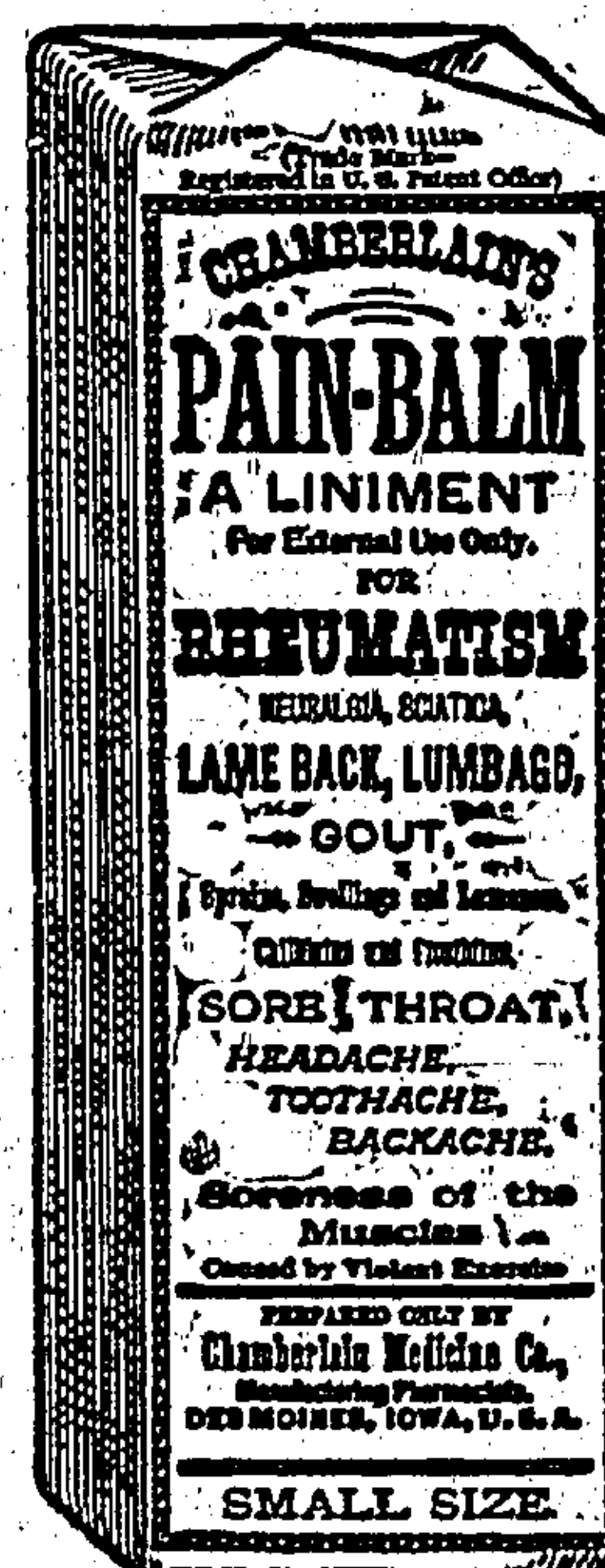
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She was found guilty of concealing sacred vessels belonging to the Church of Christ the Saviour in order that they should not fall into the hands of the Bolshevik authorities.

In consideration of the services of her father to the "Red" Army, Mlle. Brusloff was informed that a petition for a pardon would be favourably considered if she presented one.

She replied: "I cannot accept mercy from the bloody hands of the executioners of the Russian people." She was therefore shot.

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|-------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
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## BIG INCREASE IN BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

FIFTY-TWO SQUADRONS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

An important statement with regard to the Government's Air policy was made by the Prime Minister on June 26th, in reply to a question from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the Opposition.

It had been decided, he said, that British Air power must include a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength adequately to protect us against an attack by the strong, at air force within striking distance of the country; and it was therefore proposed to take steps as early as possible to form a Home Defence Force consisting of fifty-two squadrons, thus adding thirty-four squadrons to the present authorised strength of the force.

The points of Mr. Baldwin's statement were:

Present strength of force, 18 squadrons. Increase proposed to 52 squadrons. Number to be reviewed later in light of the then Air strengths of foreign Powers. The Government will gladly co-operate with other Governments with a view to limiting Air armaments.

It was subsequently stated that a rough estimate of the annual cost of the increase would be:

This year ..... £ 500,000.  
Ultimately ..... 5,500,000.

A considerable sum may be saved on the Navy and Army.

Mr. Baldwin said: The Government has come to the following conclusions with reference to British air power:

In addition to meeting the essential air-power requirements of the Navy, Overseas commitments, British air power must include a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength adequately to protect us against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of this country. (Cheers.) It should be organised, in part on a regular and permanent military basis, and in part on a territorial or reserve basis, but so arranged as to ensure that sufficient strength will be immediately available for the purpose of defence, the fullest use to be made of civilian labour and facilities.

In the first instance, the Home Defence Force should consist of fifty-two squadrons, to be created with as little delay as possible; and the Secretary of State for Air has been instructed forthwith to take early steps for carrying this decision into effect.

The result of this proposal will be to add thirty-four squadrons to the authorised strength of the Royal Air Force. The details of this organisation will be arranged with a view to the possibility of subsequent expansion; but before any further development is put in hand the question should be re-examined in the light of the then air strength of foreign Powers.

In conformity with our obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government would gladly co-operate with other Governments in limiting the strength of air armaments on lines similar to the Treaty of Washington in the case of the Navy, and any such arrangement, it is needless to say, would govern the policy of air extension set out in this statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: May I ask whether the Government have considered how this statement is to receive consideration?

Mr. Baldwin: I thought it was only right that immediately on a decision being taken the House should be acquainted with the fact. The details have not been wholly worked out, but I think before long Sir S. Hoare will be in a position to discuss them on the Air Estimates. Later in the year, but not this session, there will be Supplementary Estimates for certain expenditure during the current year, and on that occasion discussion can take place.

Mr. G. Lambert: Can the Prime Minister give us an approximate estimate of the expenditure to be incurred by this expansion of the Air Force?

Sir S. Hoare (Secretary for Air), who replied, said: It is difficult to give an exact estimate of the expenditure, but I think I should be within the mark when I say the expenditure involved this year will not exceed £500,000, and that the average expenditure for this expansion, including capital and maintenance, will not be more than £5,500,000. That expenditure will not be reached until probably three years. In the next year and the year following the expenditure will be considerably less than the full average expenditure of £5,500,000. These figures are in the nature of rough estimates. I shall be able to give more accurate figures when the Supplementary Estimates come to be considered by the Committee.

Mr. G. Lambert: As the gross cost of the fighting Services is about 250,000,000 more than it was before the war, cannot this increased cost of the Air Force be taken from the other Services?

Mr. Baldwin: It is impossible to say what reductions may be made in the course of this year. The time is now coming for a detailed examination of the Estimates, and I hope a considerable sum may be saved.

Captain Viscount Curzon: Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied that the expansion of the personnel of the Air Service will be able to keep up with the expansion of the material? Is he in a position to give any indication as to when the Government will be able to make some sort of statement in regard to the air arm of the Navy?

Sir S. Hoare: I have no reason to suppose that the personnel will not keep up with the expansion of the material. As to the second part of the question, I am authorised to state that no answer can be given to it. It may be a week or two before an answer can be given.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: Are we going to be asked to go away at the beginning of August without having any opportunity of

(Continued on next column.)

## EMPIRE TRADE.

NEED OF A CONFERENCE EVERY YEAR.

The Federation of British Industries, which recently appointed a committee to consider the question of inter-imperial trade, is now presenting the third interim report of this committee to the Government.

The federation deprecates the tendency to adopt the attitude that the economic difficulties of this country can be entirely solved by rapid and considerable development of trade with the Dominions, and that in Empire markets will be found the means of restoring trade lost in other parts of the world. On the evidence of trade statistics alone, such an assumption is held to be untenable.

While welcoming the summoning of the Imperial Economic Conference, the report urges the importance of some permanent organisation, and suggests that every year subsidiary conferences, consisting of High Commissioners and other resident representatives of the Dominions in this country, to be held with representatives of British Government departments concerned, should be held to deal with matters of detail. Until Europe has made some progress towards recovery, the volume of inter-imperial trade cannot be expected to grow as rapidly as is desired.

It is suggested that over-seas settlement should not be regarded as a means of remedying the abnormal unemployment in the United Kingdom, but rather of developing the markets and minimising the risk of unemployment throughout the Empire. The report recommends an increase in "block settlement," i.e., the settlement together of a number of families, and also notes with commendation the scheme of the Government of Ontario for the settlement of juveniles under the supervision of voluntary organisations.

Generally, the report considers that there is insufficient publicity for the encouragement of intending settlers, or for the removal of misconceptions as to the advantages of Empire settlement.

The federation holds that if the Dominions wish to increase their importation of British goods, some action should be taken to protect the British manufacturer from countries with depreciated currencies or whose lower standard of life renders cheaper production possible.

considering this matter in the House of Commons.

Mr. Baldwin: Certainly not. It will be possible to put down the Air Estimate on any Supply day between now and the end of July. The day can be arranged for through the usual channel.

Mr. Pringle asked on whose initiative the right hon. gentleman contemplated that the competition in air armaments could be brought before the League of Nations.

Mr. Baldwin: I shall require time to consider that.

Mr. Ponsonby asked whether this new competition in armaments would not eventually lead to the same consequences as the old.

Mr. Baldwin: I hope not. I hope long before that contingency arises there will be some agreement as to limitation.

The war is not yet over.—Viscount Curzon.

Some people have got tired of hating Germany and are now beginning to hate France.—Mrs. Maude Roydon.

I look forward to the day when the trade union will be among the strongest Conservative organisations in the country.—Lord Salisbury.

THE NEW PRISON REMEDY.  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
**THERAPION NO. 3**

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

| SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. |                       |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| MANILA                          | ... "HOSANG" ...      | 3rd Aug. 3 p.m.             |
| Kobe via MOJI                   | ... "YATSHING" ...    | 4th Aug. Noon.              |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW             | ... "KWANGSANG" ...   | 5th Aug. 9 a.m.             |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW              | ... "CHUNSHANG" ...   | 6th Aug. 3 p.m.             |
| BANGKOK via HOIHOW              | ... "CHEONGSHING" ... | 7th Aug. 8 a.m.             |
| TIENTSIN                        | ... "HOSANG" ...      | 7th Aug. 3 p.m.             |
| TSINGTAU via SWATOW             | ... "LOKSANG" ...     | Wednesday, 8th Aug. 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW             | ... "ESANG" ...       | Thursday, 9th Aug. Noon.    |
| Kobe via MOJI                   | ... "FOOKSANG" ...    | Friday, 10th Aug. 7 a.m.    |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW             | ... "ESANG" ...       | Friday, 10th Aug. 8 a.m.    |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA              | ... "HOSANG" ...      | Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW             | ... "FOOKSANG" ...    | Tuesday, 14th Aug. Noon.    |
| SANDAKAN                        | ... "HINSANG" ...     | Friday, 24th Aug. 10 a.m.   |

**CALCUTTA LINE**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, the Straits, Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Passengers are carried free for passengers and cargo.

**HAIPHONG LINE**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong and from Sandakan by two 4,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through rates of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan, etc.)

**TIENTSIN LINE**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Canton.

**BANGKOK LINE**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Saturday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

| Vessel          | Due Hongkong |
|-----------------|--------------|
| "GLENSHANE"     | 13th Aug.    |
| "FREMBORESHIRE" | 30th Aug.    |
| "GLENDUCE"      | 10th Sept.   |
| "GLENOGLE"      | 20th Sept.   |

HOMEWARDS.

| Vessel           | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges                            |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| "GLENNIFER"      | 7th Aug.        | Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. |
| "CARNARVONSHIRE" | 14th Aug.       | London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.        |
| "GLENEGO"        | 23rd Aug.       | London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.        |

Movements are subject to change without notice.  
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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**The Glen Line, Ltd.** AGENTS.

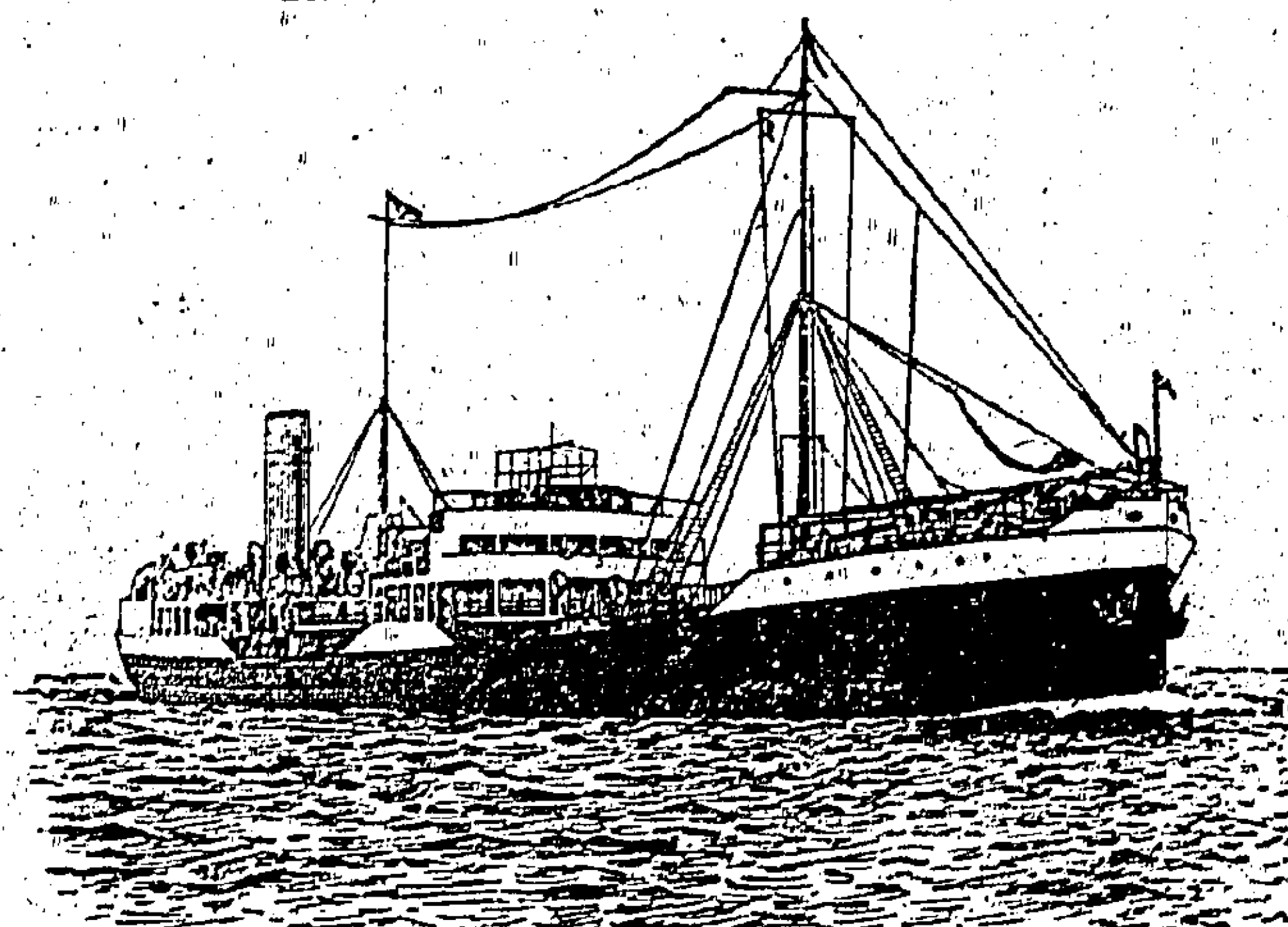
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UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai/Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, L'don, Rotterdam &amp; Hamburg.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £24.—2nd Class £16.  
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £24.—2nd Class £16.  
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £26.

S.S.—"C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

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AND

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S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th August.  
 S.S. "TALITHYBIUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th August.  
 S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd August.  
 S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ANGKOR ...      | ...                            | ...                                                         | 8th Aug.                                       |
| GRANBORD ...    | ...                            | ...                                                         | 15th Aug.                                      |
| PAUL LEGAT ...  | ...                            | ...                                                         | 22nd Aug.                                      |
| ANDRE LEBON ... | 13th July                      | 17th Aug.                                                   | 17th Sept.                                     |
| AMBOISE ...     | 27th July                      | 23rd Aug.                                                   | 1st Oct.                                       |
| CORDILLERE ...  | 10th Aug.                      | 11th Sept.                                                  | 15th Oct.                                      |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

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 A Class (1st Class) ... 55. 00. 00. B Class (1st Class) ... 50. 00. 00.  
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Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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AND RETURN

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 HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 7th Aug. at 12 Noon.

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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S.S.        | Year   | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                    |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| "SOUDAN"    | 6,696  | 7th Aug. Noon         | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "EPIVA"     | 9,017  | 8th Aug. Noon         | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "LIPOR"     | 5,273  | 19th Aug.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "KASHMIR"   | 8,841  | 22nd Aug.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "SICILIA"   | 6,813  | 23rd Aug.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,069 | 7th Sept.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "DONGOLA"   | 8,056  | 21st Sept.            | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "SOUDAN"    | 6,697  | 30th Sept.            | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,902 | 5th Oct.              | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "KARMAIA"   | 9,098  | 19th Oct.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "SICILIA"   | 6,813  | 23rd Oct.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "KALYAN"    | 9,062  | 2nd Nov.              | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| "MALWA"     | 10,441 | 16th Nov.             | Port, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |

1924.

|             |        |            |                         |
|-------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,069 | 25th Jan.  | MARSEILLES & LONDON     |
| "KASHMIR"   | 8,840  | 8th Feb.   | via Usual Ports of Call |
| "MOREA"     | 10,911 | 22nd Feb.  | do.                     |
| "KARMAIA"   | 9,098  | 7th March  | do.                     |
| "NALDERA"   | 15,993 | 21st March | do.                     |
| "KALYAN"    | 9,062  | 4th April  | do.                     |
| "CHINA"     | 7,852  | 18th April | do.                     |

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

|         |       |           |                               |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| "JANUS" | 4,894 | 29th Aug. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| "JAPAN" | 6,052 | 2nd Sept. | do.                           |

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|              |       |               |                                                                              |
|--------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,600 | 4th Aug. Noon | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
|--------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver  
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

|           |       |           |                                  |
|-----------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| "JANUS"   | 4,894 | 6th Aug.  | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.           |
| "EPIVA"   | 4,000 | 7th Aug.  | Yokohama.                        |
| "JAPAN"   | 6,052 | 10th Aug. | Yokohama.                        |
| "SANGOLA" | 5,154 | 10th Aug. | Kobe & Yokohama.                 |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,056 | 11th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| "SICILIA" | 6,813 | 15th Aug. | Shanghai.                        |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

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Parcels Must not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

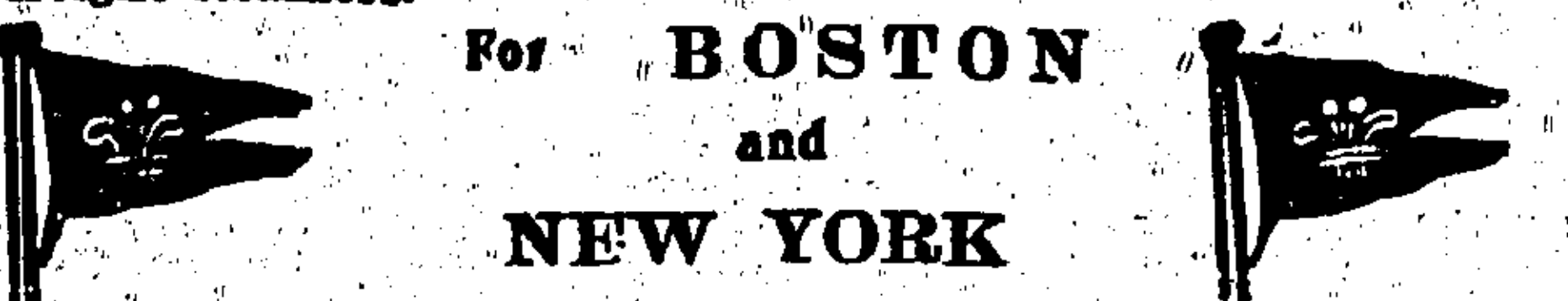
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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, &amp; BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon ... Friday, 17th Aug.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo, ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

"CELEBES MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Monday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE &amp; DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

"RUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER—Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service ... Friday, 17th Aug.

AFRICA MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

"ATLANTA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama ... Friday, 3rd Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers ... Sunday, 5th Aug. Noon.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Aug. Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Sunday, 12th Aug. Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Aug. 10 a.m.

TAKAO &amp; KEELUNG ... Thursday, 16th Aug. 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Tel. Central No. 4990. K. BEIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Ports                        | Steamer     | Date of Departure  |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| HONGKONG                     | "SHANGHAI"  | On 3rd Aug. 9 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE | "CHINQUA"   | On 3rd Aug. 9 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI            | "SUNNING"   | On 3rd Aug. 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI                     | "SINKIANG"  | On 4th Aug. Noon.  |
| AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE     | "KAYING"    | On 5th Aug. D.L.   |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW     | "LIANGCHOW" | On 5th Aug. Noon.  |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO          | "SZECHUEN"  | On 5th Aug. 4 p.m. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI              | "SOOCHOW"   | On 7th Aug. D.L.   |
| MANILA                       | "TEAN"      | On 7th Aug. 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK             | "KIANGSU"   | On 7th Aug. 4 p.m. |
| HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG    | "YUNNAN"    | On 8th Aug. 9 a.m. |

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Pukow), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| Steamer   | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Leave H'kong. for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports. |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| "TAIYUAN" | 29th July.                   | 3rd Aug. 4 p.m.                                   |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 11th Aug. Leave Hongkong 12th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Due Hongkong 19th Aug. Leave Hongkong 21st Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 11th Aug.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

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PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 266.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 7th Aug.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

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